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THE NARRAGANSETT

# HISTORICAL REGISTER,

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

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*A record of measures and of men,  
For twelve full score years and ten.*

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JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

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T H E

# Narragansett Historical Register.

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{ JAMES N. ARNOLD,  
Editor.

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VOL. IV.

HAMILTON, R. I., OCTOBER, 1885.

No. 2.

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## The Causes of the Popularity of the Revolutionary Movement in Rhode Island.

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*A Paper read before the Veteran Citizens' Historical Society, Providence,  
April 6th, 1885, by James N. Arnold, Editor of the Narra-  
gansett Historical Register.*

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**T**HIS subject is one that to us has ever been deeply interesting, and we know it can be made as instructive as any one that could be selected to prove a trait of Rhode Island character that has ever been a pronounced characteristic of the people.

A true blue Rhode Islander is not afraid of an enemy, and needs no mere proof to substantiate the claim. The gallant Burnside by living in our State did not lose his soldierly qualities. Slocum, Rodman, and Ballou were certainly men that no one need be ashamed of. They died for their country and greater love than this no man can show, than to lay down his life for his friends.

The Mexican war produced the Rhode Island hero in Capt. Vinton, who yielded up his life at Vera Cruz.

The war of 1812 gave the noble Perry, who wrote from Lake Erie—"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

At Roanoke and at Newbern 50 years after, history again wrote, "Where the Rhode Island boys lead the fort is ours."

The Revolution gave Greene, of whom the military critics have written, "Stood next in ability, and in every other commanding quality to the immortal Washington."

The old French war gave a naval power, of whom Lord Colville said, "Without whose aid the reduction of Louisburg was impossible."

We see by these examples that our people will compare with those of any of our sister States, and that our little commonwealth has produced heroes in each one of our historic contests that have made a fame broad as our land, and whose names will be recorded in our nation's history so long as it is read by man, even beyond the life of the nation itself, and in that same spirit we read to-day of those old heroes of Athens and of Rome.

It can be safely written—no people are more law-abiding than those of Rhode Island. None have greater respect for the laws of the land. But yet with all these qualities no people are more independent in thought and action, and none harder to subdue to tyrannic power.

William Corbett, the English Radical, was once in conversation with a naval officer, and was expressing his admiration of the character of the American sailor. "Pooh," said the officer, "I have been aboard their vessels and three-fourths of them are English." "Had you not all English on your vessels. The other fourth then being American must have made all the difference," was the keen retort of the Radical.

Lake Erie showed what could be done where Rhode Island blood had a fair show to display the hero. In the Revolution the same dauntless spirit was shown. Narragansett Bay has repeatedly seen conflicts that fully illustrate the spirit of her people, and she early taught the haughty Britton that here they could find a foe worthy of her steel, and one they could not safely despise.

In the Revolutionary struggle, and in the war of 1812, we see a courage displayed that went beyond the usual prudence of the soldier; went beyond the most hazardous phases of war, and to the extreme of one who fights the forlorn battle of despair. When one fights with such a spirit, there must be something deep and soul-stirring within. Something that has driven out all the usual qualities of soldierly prudence, and has educated a spirit of feeling, or emotion, and a peculiarity of character, that is rarely found on the pages of history.

These facts stand out boldly in our history as characteristic of the people. Great Britain had a powerful fleet and a large standing army at Newport during the Revolution. This was the last place to be given up to the victorious arms of the United Colonies. Boston had been given up early in the contest, and no attempt was ever after made at re-occupation. Newport on the other hand was taken, and maintained so long as they were able to hold a position in New England. The Home Government showed a bitterer spirit, and a more determined policy towards Rhode Island, than towards any other American Colony.

The expense of this military establishment was great. Did it mean nothing? No! It meant that Newport was the key to New England in the opinion of the Home Government. It meant that the Government dreaded the Narragansett privateers more than those of all the rest of New England. Lord Colville's testimony to the Rhode Island naval power at Louisburg had been a public document, and being corroborated by the testimony of other naval officers, had made the little colony famous at the Court of London.

The Gaspee affair gave the Government another surprise. Hence all this expense of a great military establishment at Newport during this historic struggle.

In short the Government had learned to dread the power of Little Rhody. They had been witnesses of her powers, and, as we have before remarked, they had in future years a

chance to learn a few more lessons illustrating the metal of those gallant men that lived on the shores of Narragansett Bay. As the Indians of this historic region had given law to the other New England tribes, so the same spirit had been transferred to men of another race inhabiting this self-same place, and had again brought into prominence those noble qualities of heroic courage, of independence in action and commanding will, that had distinguished that race of men who had owned the soil from a period beyond the record of history.

Could this be learned in a day? Were this race of men bred by a phenomenal occurrence, and destined to pass away, or bloom flower like and pass with a generation? No! It was the work of generations. It was learned in a school of such peculiar discipline as has never fallen to the lot of any other American colony.

We have shown so far but a few characteristics of our people, and have named from the old French war to the present time but a few of our heroes. We have shown so far the opinion of English naval officers, and have, we think, proven that Rhode Island had early taught the Home Government a few lessons of warfare that caused her in the end to take extraordinary means to subdue the colony to her will.

Let us now commence at the other end of the line, and work up the causes that lead to the popularity of the Revolutionary movement in Rhode Island.

From the settlement to the end of King Phillip's war we shall condense our points rapidly. It has been well studied, and we perhaps may say the best studied of any Rhode Island subject, namely, the life and principles of Roger Williams, and the leading views of the Portsmouth and Newport settlers.

The Puritans had been disowned by the Church of England, as they were formerly disowned by the Roman Church. The Puritans in turn disowned Mr. Williams, Coddington and other companies of religious emigrants. Mr. Williams saw the logical conclusions in the future would be that men

would take even wider views on religious subjects. Mr. Williams' judgment in this respect was clearer than that of any other religious teacher of his day, and he tried and did work out we think, successfully, the problem of religious liberty. It was not on the coast of Plymouth that the English emigrant learned those lessons, and enjoyed those beauties of religious liberty of whom the poet wrote,—

“Here they found freedom to worship God.”

No, not here was it learned but on the shores of Narragansett Bay.

The liberal ideas of Williams at Providence, and Coddington and others on Rhode Island, called to their settlements men who we think made a pretext of religion in order to cover up their own selfish designs. It cannot be denied that both of our colonies (Rhode Island and Providence Plantations) suffered in a marked degree from these emigrations. The wisdom of our early settlers, and the strong ground they took that so long as they (the adventurer or erratic philosopher) did not do anything criminal in the eye of the civil law, to let the matter rest, and trusted the future to provide its own remedy; and time has shown this to have been deep wisdom.

Both the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut held stricter views in religious discipline, and made that influence felt here. It aroused naturally a spirit of opposition in our people. The Rhode Island idea was “*To mind their own business, and to insist that none others should mind it for them.*” This spirit early fostered a feeling that became intensified with years. As the government was purely democratic, all political and religious questions were canvassed and recanvassed by each freeman, both at home and in public, and in this way the seeds were sown that developed the Revolutionary spirit.

The battle with Connecticut and Massachusetts for life itself, and intensified by years and even generations of strife, had the result to cement solidly together the freemen of our

colony. The pressure from without united the policy of our people, and the leading reasons for our course was a study that had come home to every freeman, and had been taught to each from the cradle. This spirit grew stronger as opposition continued to beat against it; and receiving so much of it from the adjoining colonies led our people to seek other alliances. This policy made our people early take to the water, and the produce obtained in this way finding a ready market, and at a profitable figure, was a strong incentive to enlarge the field of commerce. The continued policy of the adjoining colonies made strong a people on the sea that had first come to these shores for agricultural pursuits, and more peaceful and quiet purposes in life.

It looks indeed singular to us at this late day to see colonies of freemen in adjoining districts worshipping the same Christ, and drawing their rule of inspiration from the same book, and differing only in the interpretation thereof, and on minor points of doctrine at that, so bitter in spirit and action against each other. Singular indeed that such things should be carried into trade, and the more parties differed on some minor points of liberal interpretation, the further indisposed were they to tolerate each other's company. These little acts of christian or unchristian (as the word best pleases you) interchange of courtesies, in a great measure repelled trade, and led to another singular combination—that is, to rather trade with parties that differed far more radically on these same questions of theology. There can be at least one reason given for this, and that is the wide advarence between them would lead each to admit the impossibility of conversion, and so both prudently let the question alone, and attended to trade. As Josh Billings puts it, "They traded hosses and didn't ask each other about their soles."

It is clear now the cause that drew our early settlers in search of a new market, and also made a maritime people. Here were causes certainly that was educating a spirit of exclusiveness, and was in no way cementing the brotherhood of

men. The Rhode Island idea being the most liberal, and wherever applied working to the best interests of the commonwealth became popular, and so ended, not in converting Rhode Island to Massachusetts and Connecticut, but bringing both of these States to Rhode Island. What a grand victory, to conquer such a powerful enemy with so small an army; but yet that little army was as the lion once said of her young, "It was a lion."

This victory of principle was a pride, and added an untold amount of energy to our people, and beyond an estimation. No sooner had she freed herself in a great measure from the crushing influence of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and when these colonies began to see their own interests in a better light, than the Home Government stepped in and commenced in a more decided manner that series of tyrannic measures that culminated in the Revolution.

When the colonies were first planted and weak, they would naturally be dependent upon the Home Government for supplies, and had that government been liberal in her policy towards them it would have perhaps made them more easy to govern. Yet had that government been more pleasing to her subjects, and they in turn been more interested in upholding her policy, there would have been no emigration. It is not the happiest families that break up soonest. Where parents strive to please their children, and the children love and respect their parents, they are loth to go away, and it would be great indeed those inducements that would decide the children to go to such a distance that never again would they see the loved one. A hated parent they would care less of seeing. It was not the love of England but the oppression therefore that planted these colonies.

As soon as these colonies could take care of themselves they did so, and the continued oppression of England strengthened this natural feeling of independence. This policy was felt in our colony decidedly. This interference wounded to the quick the spirit of our people.



Our finance system was all right when it was profitable to the English trader, and it was all wrong when it was not so. Whenever trade took another course than towards the English pocket, their interference became manifested. All the way from Queen Anne's time to 1760 selfishness is written above all things else.

The French war did the colonies great damage in at least two ways:

(1.) It put the colonies to such a test as to bring out their resources for waging successful war fuller than anything ever had before, and aroused the Home Government to jealousy at this display of unsuspected power.

(2.) It surprised the colonies themselves, and certainly created in the Home Government feelings more of envy than of real and generous satisfaction.

This state of feeling culminated in the series of stamp duties that lead up to the revolution that would naturally follow such circumstances.

Had the Home Government paid for all the extra expense caused by the French war, and had this war been caused in a measure by the colonies themselves, nothing would seem more natural than a recompense, and that means would have been proposed to accomplish it. The colonies had paid the war claim themselves, and the Home Government had therefore been put to no great expense in the prosecution of the war along the American coast. It was at best but the outcome of a selfish policy, and should not have taken place. There existed now no more reason why the colonies should be taxed more than had existed in the past. The colonies saw that this war had been caused by no fault of theirs. They therefore proposed to submit to the stamp duties imposed provided they could be represented in the Parliament. In short that they should have a voice in saying how the money so raised should be expended. This looks no more than right now and it was right then. They were by right entitled to this representation as loyal English subjects. That they never had been so



represented did not in the least alter the justice of the claim. The occasion had never arisen for it until now. They had managed their own affairs and had paid their own bills. No direct tax had been levied by the Government upon the colonies. When, therefore, it was insisted that the colonies should be taxed as was Scotland and Ireland, then came the right to representation on the same principle as those two nations were taxed and represented. Nothing more fully showed the utter selfishness of the English government than this refusal of a just demand.

To the English charge that they were wealthy and now could be taxed, as before they were poor and could not so well afford it, was answered that the wealth had been created from other sources than English capital. They had traded in foreign lands and had so accumulated wealth, and England had no right to it. That the Home Government had got them into wars from time to time; had caused them heavy bills. If they were to furnish means for war they wanted a chance to express an opinion as to its necessity. This was the sentiment of all the colonies, and in none more decidedly than in Rhode Island.

They had been early driven to resort to maritime pursuits. In so doing had been exposed to untold perils. They had been so exposed for a long term of years. They had been obliged to adopt a system of finance that was as prudent and as safe as anything that could be thought of, and which had worked successfully when left alone. That had met all reasonable expectations. To have another system thrust upon them; to have it advocated by paid agents sent out to work it; to have it lead men into bad financial positions, and to prove fully as disastrous as the colonial system, was exasperating; and to have it tear down with it our own system finally, maddened and made desperate a band of men that had faced danger from their birth.

It is well known that there were several colonies sent out to other States from Rhode Island previous to the Revolution.

It is known, too, that these emigrants were intensely rebellious to the King. The reasons we have shown. They went from here broken in spirit and in purse, most of them, and feeling they had been swindled out of their hard earned toils. Right here could be written a painful story that has never been fully understood in Rhode Island. Many went from here vowing to utterly forget the past, and many did so in so successful a manner that to-day numerous are the cases that have come under our own observation where the descendants of these emigrants have tried to connect their name with those of early settlers of Rhode Island, and have failed so far, or have done so in a manner more or less imperfect. Here is another feature in the case before us of the English policy that claimed and grasped for all.

The English policy had been such a one as to be termed by our people the "robber" system, and the people of our State had it firmly believed that it had robbed them of their wealth, and that the Stamp Act was a bolder continuation of the same policy. One oppressive measure begets another, and drove the colony into the idea of robbing in their turn. The Revolution furnished the natural outlet. A privateer was just the thing to do it with. They were masters of navigation and naval warfare. It was the quickest way to reach the enemy, and our people were not slow to see all the strong points. Indeed so eager were they for the fray that they were rebellious before even the other colonies had thought of resisting by armed force the oppressions of England.

The history of privateering is interesting. It is germane to our text only how far it illustrates our subject of Rhode Island policy.

When Spain after the discovery of a new field for adventure and commencing a system of successful spoliation against the native tribes, and being wonderfully fortunate in so doing, she aroused in the bosoms of the nations around her the same spirit of cupidity she was so strongly educating among her own people. She first robbed the poor native of his little

wealth, and her sister nations in turn robbed her. English cupidity saw no harm in warring against Spain. Privateering for such purpose was honorable, was patriotic, and was worthy of encouragement; was deserving of the blessing of the priest. When the colonies turned around and pursued the same policy towards her, then it was piracy and worthy of death. This was English logic. Verily, verily, I say unto you, it makes a mighty difference whose ox is gored.

The colony of Rhode Island being extensively engaged in navigation and naval pursuits, had learned the ox story well. Daily were the experiences they had encountered in foreign ports. They had found the English trader to be one that wanted all, and was like the lion of the fable who arranged with the dog and the fox to go hunting agreeing to divide the game. The result of the hunt was a fine deer. Now came the question of division, and the lion said, "One third is mine by natural right, one third as king of beasts, and as for the rest let him touch it who dares." This was the perfect Englishman of those days. The Rhode Island trader had experienced this for years. His credit had been impeached; his honesty doubted; his religious ideas ridiculed, and himself made infamous in every way possible.

The Colonial trader had a reverence for his flag and nation, and this bitterness between the rival traders was endured, even though it had extended over years and generations. Although they had been deluded, cheated, oppressed and over-reached in many ways by the English trader, yet his flag and nation he still held dear. It was not until the Government had enlisted on his rival's side that rebellion cropped out, and his nation's policy became hated and despised. The *Question* to bring this feeling out decidedly was the "*Tea Question*." When the Home Government proposed to give this monopoly, and a monopoly it certainly was in every sense of the word, to a powerful company, and had barred out from participation in the profits the colonial trader, the Yankee was indignant thereat and he was mad all through. He was

prudent enough to see he was not as strong as the Home Government. He was shrewd enough to see that the government had a right to make laws and grant monopolies, but his native independence came into play here and he said decidedly, "They can send the tea here if they choose, but they cannot make me use it." The English trader called this "Rebellion," and he insisted that the government should put this down, and that government was just weak enough to try it.

The question of liberty of trade had lead to the question of liberty of market, and the rights therein to buy or sell. Strictly speaking liberty of trade carries with it the liberty of the market. A just construction of this question by the colonies was named by the monopolist "Rebellion."

The English Government has been run by the traders for centuries. They have allowed their people to get a large lot of bad debts on hand by trading with an impoverished people, and have collected them at the point of the sword. Numerous are the witnesses of these atrocities on the pages of history. The most untutored savage in Africa has been her victim; India's clime testifies of her infamy; the smallest island setting upon the placid bosom of the gentle Pacific has a story of wrong to tell. Even the animals of the frozen north bear ample testimony to the cupidity so pronounced a characteristic of these modern Romans of infamy.

Liberty of trade is grand, and leads to grand results, but infamous measures such as has been pursued by the English traders backed up by the government, has caused misery and tears and woe wherever that flag has floated the wide world o'er. The cause of the Revolution was liberty of commerce, and the right to tax without representation. Take away these incentives and what is the result? China tells us that she has had no war of her own choosing in many centuries. All the wars she has had in modern times have been forced upon her. For example, England thrust the opium curse upon her at the bayonet's point. The French cause of war to-day is only for commercial advantage over a rival nation.

The whole subject turns now on this. The liberty of trade being the issue of course those colonies that were the most deeply interested in those pursuits, and the most extensively engaged in them would come in this case before the English trader and his tool the government, as the ones that needed the most meddling with. Those colonies that interfered the most with his own selfish pursuits, he would pronounce the most "rebellious" and the most "disloyal" to the king, *i. e.* himself.

Apologists for England have painted George as a maniac, and his private life has been viewed from every point. The essayist, moralist, historian, painter, poet and novelist, have each taken their turn at the picture. We believe this is no way to treat the subject, and no way to apologize for these measures. The executive departments were not maniacs if the king was. They were men who knew right from wrong, and could see a fault in another nation even of the minutest kind. They did see them and read the offender many a lesson on morality and right. When they talked theory they held the scales even and weighed accurately. When practice came in then the lion came out. Therefore we think the lion is a very appropriate and very fitting emblem of English authority. It stands out conspicuously and reads *Omnes capio*, or in English, "I take all."

Commerce and taxation being the leading causes of the revolution it follows naturally that our colony being the most extensively engaged in commercial pursuits in proportion to her means of any of the colonies, would naturally feel the most all those measures that sought to limit or to restrict her market. Hence in a war caused by interference in commercial pursuits, she would naturally be expected to take a conspicuous part in such a struggle, and history records she did take just such a part.

The American trader has insisted upon the liberty of the market. To the glory of our nation be it written she never as yet has made herself a tool of monopoly to rule a sister

nation. She has always given even the humblest nations the right to buy or not of her as it pleased them, and has never declared war to collect trading debts.

The historian of Rhode Island says, (II. 373) "The Stamp Act produced the fusion of the rival factions three years later. The destruction of the Gaspee, the commencement of the Revolution, was the result of that fusion and its logical and premeditated conclusion was a practical declaration of independence. The Whigs had aimed at this from the beginning."

He says again, (II. 376) "The records of the colony had always closed with the words, "GOD SAVE THE KING." At the close of this session (May 4, 1776,) it was changed and "GOD SAVE THE UNITED COLONIES," appears for the first time. Rhode Island had become in form as well as in spirit an independent State. However reluctant other portions of the continent may have been to entertain the idea of a final separation from the Mother Country, in this colony the desire for final independence was early conceived and steadily followed."

It seems singular to us that our Fourth of July orators do not make it a point to mention in their addresses the declaration of May 4, 1776. So neglected has this been that the fact is not known to our people, and the knowledge therefore is confined to the students of history. If it was a long-winded document we should not blame them, but a document so short and decisive as this ought and should receive better treatment. Let me read to you: (Col. Rec. VII. 522.)

"Whereas, in all States, existing by compact, protection and allegiance are reciprocal; the latter being only due in consequence of the former.

And whereas, George the Third, King of Great Britain, forgetting his dignity, regardless of the compact most solemnly entered into, ratified and confirmed to the inhabitants of this colony, by his illustrious ancestors, and till of late fully recognized by him, and entirely departing from the duties and character of a good King, instead of protecting, is endeavor-

ing to destroy the good people of this colony, and of all the United Colonies, by sending fleets and armies to America to confiscate our property and spread fire, sword and desolation throughout our country, in order to compel us to submit to the most debasing and detestable tyranny, whereby we are obliged by necessity and it becomes our highest duty to use every means by which God and nature have furnished us in support of our invaluable rights and privileges, to oppose that power which is exerted only for our destruction.

Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that an act entitled "An Act for the more effectual securing to His Majesty the allegiance of his subjects, in this Colony and Dominion of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, be and the same is hereby repealed."

There is no mistaking these words for they breathe the spirit of a free people. The great declaration of July 4th following, goes more into detail and enumerates many of the causes that impelled us to the separation. We might sum up the whole as meaning, "We mind our own business and insist that none others shall mind it for us."

The Priests said the language of our revolutionary fathers was "heretical," and the Government called it "rebellion." In spite of those two old saws this has been the policy of our little commonwealth from the beginning, and is the controlling American principle of to-day. From a small beginning what great results ensue.

Note in this great State paper the charges that are brought against the King. He is charged with *a long train of abuses and usurpations*, and that they were submitted to *so long as they were sufferable*. That when they showed a design to subjugate *a free people to despotic power* then it became a necessity *to provide new guards for future security*.

These declarations were not of a hasty, dynamic nature, but the facts had been laid before a prince whose oath at his coronation was to preserve, protect and watch over with all the



care of a father his loyal subjects be they high or humble wherever fortune may have placed them, the wide world over. How had he kept his oath in regard to his American subjects? By spurning with contempt their humble petitions for justice. Among the many charges a few are these: Quartering armies among us in time of peace; cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; transporting us beyond seas for trial for pretended offenses; creating new offences and abolishing old ones as the whim dictated; interfering in our judicial and legislative proceedings; creating a tyrannic system of taxation; refusing our just demand to be represented. And so this grand old paper goes on and records in no uncertain manner these measures that called forth the energy of a free people, and which ended by floating on the ocean, that broad highway of commerce, the flag of another nation whose guiding principle was liberty.

Side by side of the National Declaration place that of our own little State, and note how beautifully they explain and harmonize each other. Both have the same lofty ideas of justice, of equality and of law; both breathe the same spirit of courage and soldierly qualities, and both rely on the same God of Nature and the Spartan courage born in man to maintain, uphold and protect our cause. How many have taken the two Declarations and placed them side by side? How many have read them in the spirit of historical enquiry? How many have noted the harmony between them? How many have noted the manly forbearance, the heroic courage and the firmness and determination to uphold the principles therein enunciated? What need is there of reading the heroic passages of old Grecian and Roman philosophers, while we have something as good nearer to our own time, more than to learn that those same old Grecian and Roman principles can be as tersely stated, as ably fought for, maintained, and died for in the Narragansett country as in those eastern climes.

The study of our State declaration need not end by reading this single State Paper, although there is fire enough of the



hero engrafted to convince the scholar there was a daring spirit behind the hand that guided the inspiration. What our scholars should do is to study more carefully those State Papers that were drawn out by those contests with Massachusetts and Connecticut. They were models of diplomacy, and were so clearly written that even the authorities of those two States were compelled to acknowledge they plead their cause well. When these papers were contrasted with those they were designed to answer, at once was seen their beauty and the clearness of their construction. Whenever Rhode Island took a case before outside tribunals she won her cause. Englands king on more than one occasion conceded the justice of her claim and gave judgment in her favor, and whenever a cause was submitted to an outside and disinterested colony the same result followed. What produced this? She had justice on her side. She had the spirit of liberty in her bosom, and she had the courage to maintain her privilege as an American Colony, to mind her own business in her own way, and insisted sternly upon no outside interference.

These lofty ideas the Home Government saw must be uprooted, and when too late she tried to do it with a heavy hand, but then those roots of liberty had reached too deep into the souls of her people. They had become so interwoven there that no strength of tyrannic power was able to pull out or destroy. The more they were disturbed in these their natural elements, the stronger and the firmer they became. These roots run from colony to colony and drawing its nourishment from the souls of the people, and finally maturing into a perfect plant whose flower was called liberty and its perfume love.

Rhode Island has been called the "Peculiar Colony." We have no wish to dispute this judgment, but rather glory in her peculiarity. No other colony has had her experience, and as we have shown no other colony had such incentives to make, educate, and every way perfect a man of independent and self-relying qualities. Can it be wondered at then that our people are peculiar? Why it is just as natural for a

Rhode Islander to be peculiar as it is for a duck to take to the water.

We have shown that the causes of the Revolution were of such a nature as to call forth the very qualities of courage and endurance that had long been educated here, and of such a nature that developed to the extremist point all the resources of her people. In our humble opinion we believe that no careful historian who studies into the causes of the Revolution, can admit that its causes were of swift growth, and that they grew out of the Stamp Duties only. These Duties merely gave a greater impetus to movements already begun. It can be safely said that the causes reach back to the very commencement of these settlements. They were founded in independence, and they were taught to be dependent on themselves. As they grew stronger and these principles growing up also with the people, the final separation was only a question of time. It follows then from this reasoning that the colony who had learned this lesson best, and had experienced the most rigid discipline of such a school would naturally take the most active interest in such a struggle. Rhode Island had just such a discipline and the largest experience. She had learned her lesson, and the Revolution bears ample testimony to her patriotism, to her courage, to her heroic sacrifices and endurances, and finally to her glorious triumph along with her other sister colonies.

It is a historical fact that while we have had many a joke on us for the smallness of our territory and for our peculiarity, the pen has yet to write in disparagement of our courage. Not even a pin has been found yet to hang such an assertion on. At Portsmouth, General Lafayette remarked, was "The best fought battle of the war," and military critics concede the fact that had the naval power done as well as the land force, the British arms would have met a disaster fully as great as that at Saratoga and at Yorktown. Oh! had we but a Rhode Islander with a spirit like a Perry at the head of that naval armament, the British lion would have had cause

enough for a growl. At Red Bank and on other bloody fields of that ever memorable and never to be forgotten contest, amid the smoke and carnage, amid the strife and where the smoke of conflict were swept aside by the hand of nature, the philosopher who was there to note the result could safely say in the language of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," as he gazed from his prison towards the place where his flag was floating on the morning after the conflict. Yes, could say the sons of Rhode Island were still there, and the ghastly work around them would bear ample witness they had not been idle.

Such has been the outcome of such a discipline, and so firmly have these lessons been learned that it has not yet been forgotten, and, we may safely add, not likely to be for some time to come. It can be safely predicted that should another conflict in the future become a necessity, that our little commonwealth can be depended on to do her duty without faltering. It can be safely written she will put forth those same heroic traits of character her sons have shown in the past, and in that grand historic time of which we have been treating; and she will fully vindicate those heroic characteristics that have made her sons illustrious in the past, and prove that she still has sons worthy and able to emulate the courage and the energy of their sires.

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COGGESHALL FIASCO.—Early last Saturday morning one Coggeshall, being somewhat drunk and crazy, went on the Long wharf and turned up his Backsides towards the Bum Brig in this harbour, using some insulting words upon which the Brig fired two four pound shot at: one of which went through the roof of Mr. William Hammond's store on the said wharf, and lodged on the distil house of Mr. Samuel Johnson at the N. E. part of the Cove within the Long wharf. The man was soon after taken up and sent out of town.—*Newport Mercury, Nov. 5, 1775.*

# THE RECORD OF OLD SMITHFIELD FROM 1730 TO 1850.

*From Records in Town Clerk's Office, Lincoln.*

CONTRIBUTED BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from Vol. IV., page 69.)

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

### C.

Cady, Mary, of Benajah and Patience,	March 3, 1761.
" Elias, " " "	Sept. 8, 1763.
" Phebe, " " "	Nov. 10, 1766.
" Anna, " " "	May 2, 1769.
" William, " " "	Aug. 31, 1771.
" Nicholas, " " "	Jan. 20, 1774.
" Sylvanus, " " "	Oct. 15, 1777.
Callum, Lydia, of Daniel and Lydia,	Dec. 5, 1752.
" Anna, " " "	July 27, 1754.
" Sarah, " " "	Dec. 22, 1755.
" Eunice, " " "	June 15, 1759.
" Rachel, " " "	April 3, 1762.
" Elizabeth " " "	March 16, 1765.
Carroll, James, of Joseph and Abbie,	May 19, 1788.
" Susan, " " "	April 4, 1790.
" Sally Blake, of James and Sally,	May 1, 1816.
" Eliza Smith, " " "	March 3, 1823.
" Abbie, " " "	Jan. 20, 1825.
" Jesse, died, Jan. 13, 1844.	
Cass, Hannah, (Mendon), of Nathan and Hannah,	Oct. 18, 1741.
" Joanna, (Mendon), of Nathan and Hannah,	Dec. 21, 1743.
" Sarah, (Mendon), of Nathan and Hannah,	June 30, 1746.

Cass, Jonathan, (Sm.), of Nathan and Hannah,	May 16, 1748.
" Lydia, " " " "	May 12, 1752.
" Chloe, " " " "	April 6, 1754.
" Samuel, (Mendon), of Daniel and Mary,	Aug. 10, 1746.
" Joseph, " " " "	Mar. 31, 1748.
" Hannah, " " " "	Jan. 10, 1749.
" Mary, (Sm.) " " "	Mar. 30, 1752.
" Daniel, " " " "	Oct. 24, 1753.
" Jonathan, " " " "	Mar. 3, 1756.
" Josiah, " " " "	Sept. 24, 1757.
" Sarah, " " " "	Nov. 9, 1759.
" Amos, of Ebenezer and Sarah,	Nov. 7, 1749.
" John, " " "	April 10, 1752.
" Luke, " " "	Sept. 9, 1754.
" Selve, " " "	May 23, 1757.
" Deborah, " " "	May 14, 1761.
Chace, Barnard, of Barnard and Margery,	Sept. 30, 1767.
" Levina, " " "	Jan. 31, 1769.
" Anne, " " "	Aug. 22, 1771.
" George, " " "	Feb. 19, 1774.
" Nathan, " " "	Nov. 17, 1776.
" Urania, " " "	Nov. 1, 1778.
" Alpha, " " "	Oct. 3, 1780.
" Adeline, of George and Mary,	June 22, 1807.
Chillson, Elizabeth, of Joseph and Sarah,	Sept. 28, 1747.
" Mary, " " "	May 1, 1748.
" " " " "	d. Dec. 7, 1749.
" Joseph, " " "	Dec. 28, 1749.
" Rufus, " " "	Nov. 13, 1752.
" John, " " "	April 24, 1755.
" Sarah, of John and Sarah,	Sept. 5, 1788.
" Nancy, " " "	Dec. 19, 1790.
" Ethan, " " "	May 2, 1792.
" Betsey, " " "	May 6, 1794.
" Amie, " " "	April 29, 1798.
" John, " " "	April 22, 1804.

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Chillson, Eliza Anna, of John and Sarah,	Aug. 12, 1807.
"    Ruth,                    "    "    "	Feb. 18, 1812.
Coats, Charles Newton, of James,	June 15, 1849.
Coe, Allen, of Benjamin and Mary,	Dec. 24, 1801.
"    Mary Lapham, of Allen and Lydia,	Oct. 20, 1824.
Cole, Sumner, of Samuel and Permela,	July 13, 1809.
"    Julian,                    "    "    "	Aug. 4, 1811.
"    Stephen,                  "    "    "	Jan. 16, 1814.
"    Alexander Burguess, of Ansel D. and Betsey Perry (Bowers), June 18, 1844.	
Coman, Nathan, of Joseph and Peggy,	Aug. 4, 1760.
"    Isaac,                    "    "    "	May 22, 1766.
Comstock, Ruth, of Ichabod and Zebiah,	Jan. 20, 1723-4.
"    Elizabeth,                "    "    "	Dec. 18, 1725.
"    Ichabod,                  "    "    "	March 17, 1727-8.
"    Zebiah,                   "    "    "	March 19, 1729-30.
"    Abraham,                 "    "    "	Dec. 30, 1734.
"    Jonathan,                 "    "    "	Sept. 7, 1737.
"    Jemima, of Azeriah and Zeria,	Aug. 5, 1735.
"    Moses,                    "    "    "	Nov. 9, 1737.
"    Lydia,                    "    "    "	June 18, 1741.
"    Aaron,                    "    "    "	Jan. 13, 1745.
"    Abener,                   "    "    "	Aug. 1, 1747.
"    Amie,                     "    "    "	June 19, 1749.
"    Azeriah,                 "    "    "	Sept. 21, 1755.
"    Mary,                     "    "    "	Oct. 8, 1756.
"    Adam, of Gideon and Ruth,	Jan. 18, 1739-40.
"    Alpha,                    "    "    "	March 12, 1741-2.
"    Ruth,                     "    "    "	Sept. 11, 1755.
"    True,                     "    "    "	Feb. 14, 1745-6.
"    Israel, of Daniel, Jr., and Martha,	Nov. 6, 1743.
"    Daniel,                    "    "    "	Jan. 6, 1745.
"    Jacob,                    "    "    "	Nov. 1, 1747.
"    Caleb,                    "    "    "	Jan. 9, 1750.
"    Chloe,                    "    "    "	March 2, 1752.
"    Martha,                   "    "    "	March 13, 1754.

Comstock, Esther, of Joseph and Anne,	Jan. 26, 1748.
" Phebe, " " "	April 13, 1750.
" Chloe, " " "	Aug. 15, 1752.
" Laban, " " "	March 9, 1755.
" Luke, " " "	Feb. 10, 1759.
" Ezekiel, " " "	Jan. 17, 1762.
" Stephen, of Hezekiah, Jr., and Mary,	Aug. 13, 1758.
" Caleb, of Hezekiah, Jr., and Mary,	July 28, 1763.
" Martha, of Ezekiel and Martha,	Oct. 26, 1759.
" Rachel, of Jonathan and Hannah,	Oct. 9, 1761.
" Anthony, b. March 26, 1762.	
" Hannah, his wife, b. Oct. 4, 1773.	
" William, of Anthony and Hannah,	Mar. 25, 1791.
" Phebe, " " "	Feb. 7, 1793.
" Anthony, " " "	Oct. 7, 1795.
" Hannah, " " "	July 15, 1797.
" Martha, " " "	Nov. 17, 1798.
" Ezra, " " "	Nov. 1, 1800.
" Olive, " " "	July 10, 1803.
" Eliza, " " "	March 25, 1806.
" Ezekiel Henry, of Henry and Sarah,	Mar. 8, 1788.
" Caleb Greene, " " "	Feb. 7, 1790.
" Hannah, " " "	June 5, 1792.
" Job Scott, " " "	April 18, 1794.
" Mary Greene, " " "	Feb. 17, 1807.
" William Henry, " " "	Mar. 20, 1809.
" Martha Waite, " " "	Aug. 8, 1811.
" Sarah Maria, " " "	Aug. 4, 1813.
" Elizabeth Rense, " " "	Nov. 5, 1815.
" Clarissa Arnold, " " "	May 5, 1818.
" Mary Elma, of Arooch and Joanna,	July 17, 1808.
" Elisha, of Welcome A. and Chloe,	June 1, 1823.
" Metcalf, " " "	Dec. 21, 1825.
" Amanda Mariah, of Welcome and Chloe,	Feb. 1, 1829.

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Cook, Eunice, of Elijah and Joanna,	Jan. 16, 1739.
“ Martha, “ “ “	Sept. 16, 1741.
“ Silvanus, “ “ “	Feb. 10, 1743.
“ Gideon, “ “ “	July 10, 1745.
“ Elijah, “ “ “	Jan. 16, 1754.
“ Joanna, “ “ “	Nov. 16, 1757.
“ Benjamin, “ “ “	April 10, 1764.
“ Sarah, of Seth and Mary,	March 26, 1740.
“ Hannah, “ “ “	May 12, 1741.
“ Mary, “ “ “	Jan. 21, 1742.
“ Seth, “ “ “	May 28, 1745.
“ Experience, of Seth and Mary,	Feb. 26, 1747.
“ Aaron, of Benjamin and Mary,	April 18, 1740.
“ Amie, “ “ “	July 4, 1744.
“ William, of Peter and Elizabeth,	Feb. 4, 1741.
“ Eve, of Samuel and Sarah,	July 22, 1748.
“ “ “ “	d. Aug. 2, 1752.
“ Rest, “ “ “	Nov. 1, 1750.
“ “ “ “	d. July 17, 1752.
“ Judith, “ “ “	Oct. 5, 1753.
“ Joseph, “ “ “	Dec. 25, 1755.
“ Tamar, “ “ “	April 30, 1759.
“ Eli, “ “ “	Jan. 18, 1762.
“ Lydia, “ “ “	May 1, 1764.
“ Jerah, “ “ “	March 28, 1767.
“ Philetus Henry, of Silvanus S. and Nolby R.,	March 9, 1738.
Corey, Adin Trask, of Taber and Prusha,	Feb. 25, 1780.
“ Leah, “ “ “	Sept. 14, 1783.
Cowen, Mary of John and Sarah,	Feb. 28, 1719-20.
“ Sarah, “ “ “	May 22, 1721.
“ James, “ “ “	Feb. 19, 1722-3.
“ John, “ “ “	Jan. — 1724-5.
“ Joseph, “ “ “	May 1, 1727.
“ Alice, “ “ “	Feb. 26, 1728-9.
“ Hannah, “ “ “	April 25, 1732.
“ Benjamin, of John and Sarah,	Dec. 14, 1734.



Cruff, Mary, of Thomas and Hannah,	April 6, 1742.
" Ruth, of Samuel and Abigail,	June 21, 1747.
" Rhoda, " " "	Feb. 9, 1748-9.
" Elizabeth, " " "	Dec. 25, 1750.
" Joel, " " "	Feb. 1, 1757.

## MARRIAGES.

## D.

- Dailey Mary, and Charles Crossbee, Jan. 19, 1775.  
Dalby Mark, and Elizabeth Jeffers; m. by Rev. Ansel D. Cole, Nov. 28, 1844.  
Dampney John, and Cynthia R. Swining; m. by George H. Mervey, justice, April 18, 1837.  
Dauber Elizabeth E. and William Lindsey, Oct. 28, 1847.  
Daniels James, and Martha Shippee; m. by Thomas Sayles, justice, Sept. 20, 1735.  
" Abigail, and Ephraim Mowry, April 3, 1737.  
" Mary, and Wetherby, Sept. 22, 1740.  
" Naomi M. and Benjamin Evans, Jan. 21, 1787.  
Danton Mary, and Andrew Man, Dec. 7, 1746.  
Danwell Benjamin S. and Eliza T. Jenckes of Joseph; m. by Rev. C. C. Taylor, May 12, 1841.  
" Sarah Mc, and Edward Hyndeman, May 18, 1847.  
Darbin Deborah, and Henry Bosworth, April 25, 1732.  
Darling Benjamin, and Elizabeth Farce; m. by William Arnold, justice, July 28, 1733.  
" Joseph, and Mary Fish; m. by William Arnold, justice, Jan. 6, 1735.  
" Susannah and David Thompson, Oct. 11, 1737.  
" Keziah, and John Hunt, June 6, 1738.  
" Ruth, and Joseph Albee, Nov. 8, 1744.  
" Ebenezer, and Mary Hakes; m. by Thomas Steere, justice, Feb. 25, 1745.  
" Samuel, and Sarah Benson; m. by Wm. Arnold, justice, March 5, 1746-7.  
" Ruth, and John Pettis, Sept. 22, 1747.

- Darling John, and Margaret Cook ; m. by Wm. Arnold, justice, Feb. 23, 1748-9.
- “ Peter and Presilla Cook ; m. by Wm. Arnold, justice, April 20, 1749.
- “ Enock, of Bellingham, Mass., and Lues Thompson of do. ; m. by Thomas Arnold, justice, Nov. 26, 1751.
- “ Rachel, and Daniel Trask, Aug. 29, 1765.
- “ Henry, and Olive Herendeen ; m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, Jan. 23, 1784.
- “ Penelope, and Levi Aldrich, Nov. 13, 1786.
- “ Henry, Jr. of Henry, and Mary Wilbur of Daniel ; m. by Thomas Man, justice, Dec. 13, 1805.
- “ Henry and Mercy Alverson ; m. by Samuel Man, justice, Feb. 25, 1807.
- “ Roxanna, and Cyrus Marble, June 6, 1815.
- “ William Smith, of Henry, and Adeline Sheldon, of Charles ; m. by Thomas Man, justice, April 20, 1832.
- “ George, of Boston, Mass., son of Samuel, and Susan F. Brownell, of Stephen F. of Smithfield ; m. by Rev. John Boyden, Jr., Aug. 17, 1840.
- “ Maria, and William Darling, Oct. 4, 1840.
- “ William, of Burrillville, son of Henry, deceased, and Maria Darling of do., dau. of Elisha ; m. by John Pain, justice, Oct. 4, 1840.
- “ Matilda W., and William B. Arnold, Dec. 31, 1840.
- Davidson John, and Sabura R. Potter ; m. by Rev. Asel D. Cole, Jan. 28, 1844.
- Davis Benjamin, and Jemima Whipple ; m. by Wm. Jenckes, justice, Dec. 2, 1744.
- “ Joseph, of Cumberland, and Hannah Wilkinson of Smithfield ; m. by Thomas Latham, justice, Feb. 17, 1754.
- “ Harrison R., and Ruth Keith ; m. by Rev. C. H. Titus, June 18, 1848.
- “ Lucinda P., and George W. Caldwell, Nov. 30, 1848.

- Davis Mary A., and David Carpenter, May 27, 1849.
- “ Harriet P., and William H. Turgett, June 17, 1849.
- Davrond Aaron, and Drusilla Owen ; m. by Thomas Lapham, justice, May 19, 1748.
- Day Samuel, and Amie Plimpton ; m. by Thomas Lapham, justice, Nov. 17, 1754.
- “ Matilda, and Ora F. Steere, Aug. 1, 1822.
- “ Rosellana M., and Orrin W. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1841.
- “ Simeon G., a resident of Thompson, Mass., and Susan E. Cook of Smithfield ; m. by Rev. Asel D. Cole, Aug. 31, 1843.
- “ Amie A., and Horace M. Beach, Oct. 15, 1849.
- “ Cynthia, and Dr. Avery F. Angell, July 31, 1850.
- Deake John B., of John, and Martha Ann Smith ; by Rev. T. A. Taylor, April 15, 1845.
- Dean William Henry, of Eleazer, and Pailina Crowell, of Ebenezer ; m. by Rev. Charles Hyde, Aug. 6, 1846.
- Deirk Henry, of William of Uxbridge, and Amelia Keith, of Royal of Smithfield ; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Mar. 15, 1846.
- Dempsey Neal, of Boston, Mass., and Ruth Smith of Wrentham ; m. by Thomas Sayles, justice, May 3, 1743.
- Derk William V., of William V. and Esther, and Mary S. Browing, of William and Phebe ; m. by Rev. Baylis P. Talbot, April 13, 1848.
- Dexter Anna, and Benjamin Arnold, Feb. 14 or 15, 1740-1.
- “ Gideon, and Martha Smith ; m. by Wm. Jenckes, justice, Aug. 21, 1748.
- “ Andrew, and Lydia Jenckes ; m. by Thomas Lapham, Sept. 25, 1748.
- “ Sarah, and Abraham Arnold, Feb. 25, 1768.
- “ Waterman, of Andrew, and Sarah Wilbur, of Daniel ; m. by Ichabod Comstock, justice, Oct. 23, 1774.
- “ Phebe, and Eld. John Winsor, Jan. 23, 1777.
- “ Samuel, of William, deceased, and Candace Winsor of Elder John ; m. by Rev. Samuel Winsor, June 14, 1778.

- Dexter Hannah, and Job Arnold, Dec. 21, 1780.
- “ Christopher, of Jonathan of Smithfield, and Betsey Whipple of Cumberland, of Eleazer, dec.; m. by Rev. Rufus Tefft, Dec. 10, 1789.
- “ Clarissa, and Smith Dexter, Sept. 30, 1801.
- “ Smith, of Waterman, and Clarissa Dexter; m. by Thomas Man, justice, Sept. 30, 1801.
- “ Rebecca, and Isaac Tower, Feb. 4, 1802.
- “ Lydia, and Nathaniel Mowry, 3d, April 20, 1806.
- “ John, of Jonathan, and Mary Hall, of John; m. by Thomas Man, justice, May 11, 1806.
- “ Loie, and William E. Carpenter, Feb. 1, 1830.
- “ Ann Eliza, and Daniel T. Waldron, Aug. 3, 1839.
- “ Benjamin and Presilla Cole; m. by Rev. B. P. Bryam, Nov. 28, 1840.
- Dillingham Elisha, and Huldah Wilkinson; m. by David Comstock, justice, June or Sept. 10, 1738.
- “ Hulda, and Nathan Herendeen, April 30, 1764.
- Dixon Elizabeth, and James Sykes, Dec. 31, 1846.
- Dodge Lucy, and George W. Holt, Sept. 3, 1839.
- Dorr Aaron, and Presilla Owen; m. by Thomas Lapham, justice, May 19, 1748.
- Doten Hope, and Samuel Smith, May 31, 1791.
- Dotey Sarah, and William Phillips, Jr., dec., Dec. 23, 1745.
- Dowell Alexander, of Blackstone, Mass., son of Francis and Bridget, and Ann Bacon of do., dau. of Jared and Sarah; m. by Rev. Bayles P. Talbot, May 27, 1849.
- Dunlap Patrick, of Ireland, and Anna Man of Alfred; m. by Joel Aldrich, justice, July 3, 1814.
- Dyer Jones, and Hannah Herendeen; m. by Jabez Harris, justice, Sept. 27, 1761.
- “ Ann F., and Curtis E. Willard, Dec. — 1846.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

- |                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Daley Mary, of James and Judith, | Oct. 25, 1748. |
| “ Gideon, “ “                    | June 15, 1751. |

Daley Solomon, of James and Judith,	April 13, 1754.
" Reuben, " "	March 30, 1757.
" Thankful, " "	March 30, 1757.
" Emor, " "	July 25, 1760.
Daniels James, of James and Martha, Sept. 22, 1736.	
" David, found dead in his bed, May 17, 1847.	
Darling Henry, of Henry and Olive,	March 20, 1784.
" William Smith, of Henry Jr., and Mary, June 2, 1808.	
" Dennis Albert, " "	Sept. 12, 1810.
" Sarah, of Henry and Mercy,	Sept. 12, 1816.
" Lewis, " "	June 17, 1818.
Day, Chloe, of Samuel and Amie,	April 4, 1760.
" Jeremiah, " "	Nov. 16, 1761.
" Amie, " "	July 21, 1763.
" Samuel, " "	Aug. 6, 1765.
" Loting, " "	June 22, 1767.
" Mary, " "	Feb. 18, 1769.
Dexter John, of James and Hannah,	Feb. 11, 1716-17.
" Anne, " "	Oct. 22, 1718.
" James, " "	Feb. 24, 1720-1.
" David, " "	Feb. 24, 1722-3.
" Hopey, " "	Sept. 15, 1726.
" Marcy, " "	Oct. 10, 1730.
" Amie, of Gideon and Martha,	June 20, 1751.
" Phebe, " "	June 7, 1753.
" Stephen, " "	Dec. 1, 1755.
" Isabel, " "	March 29, 1759.
" Martha, " "	Jan. 20, 1763.
" David, " "	April 18, 1765.
" Lydia, of Andrew and Lydia,	Oct. 13, 1762.
" Anthony, of Christopher and Betsey,	April 14, 1790.
" Amie, " "	Nov. 24, 1791.
" Sukey, " "	April 18, 1794.
" Polly, " "	Feb. 8, 1798.
" Betsey, " "	March 18, 1803.
" Maria, " "	Feb. 11, 1807.

- Dillingham Mary, of Elisha and Huldah, July 12, 1739.  
 " Hulda, " " March 9, 1740-1.  
 Dixon Robert, died June 18, 1839.  
 Dunlap, Gustavus Man, of Patrick and Anna, Feb. 13, 1815.

## MARRIAGES.

## E.

- Earle Catherine, and Peleg Wilbur Lippitt, March 22, 1848.  
 Eastman Lyman T., of Lowell, Mass., son of Samuel, and  
 Lydia A. Nicholas of Lowell, Mass., dau. of Holt  
 of Nashua, N. H.; m. by Rev. Charles C. Taylor,  
 April 25, 1841.  
 Easton Dorcas, and Sylvester Mowry, Jr., April 2, 1801.  
 Eddy Daniel, and Mary Plumer; m. by Thomas Sayles, jus-  
 tice, Dec. 12, 1734.  
 " Joseph, of Gloucester, and Bethsheba Smith of Smith-  
 field; m. by Thomas Sayles, justice, Nov. 23, 1735.  
 " Nathaniel, and Hannah Whipple; m. by Thomas Sayles,  
 justice, Feb. 22, 1738-9.  
 " Zachariah, of Smithfield, and Mary Burik of Stoning-  
 ton, Conn.; m. by Joseph Palmer, justice, May 9,  
 1743.  
 " Hannah, and William Arnold, May 18, 1755.  
 " William, and Hadssah Angel; m. by Thomas Steere,  
 justice, Aug. 12, 1756.  
 " Jerusha, and Eber Angel, Aug. 26, 1761.  
 " David of Nathaniel, and Naomi Arnold of Thomas;  
 m. by Stephen Arnold, justice, Feb. 13, 1772.  
 " Mercy, and Darius Winsor, May 15, 1775.  
 " Desire, and Ezek Smith, June 19, 1794.  
 " Amie, and Aaron Arnold, Feb. 19, 1799.  
 " Abigail, and Benjamin Almy, Sept. 18, 1817.  
 " Phebe A., and Henry T. Brown, July 28, 1844.  
 " John M. of Gloucester, and Miriam B. Cooper of Bur-  
 rillville; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, June 23, 1846.  
 Edmunds Lydia, and Stutely Arnold, Dec. 17, 1758.

Ekins John, of Worcester, Mass., son of George and Mary, and Hannah Connella of Blackstone, dau. of John and Bridget; m. by Rev. Bayles P. Talbot, June 10, 1849.

Ellet, Jonathan, of Thomas, and Amie Greene; m. by Peleg Arnold, justice, July 27, 1783.

Elliot Lydia, and Lyman Smith, March 26, 1863.

Ellis David, and Elvina Gilbert; m. by Rev. T. A. Talbot, Feb. 28, 1848.

“ Henry A. of Holliston, Mass., son of Harvey of Jamaica, Vt., and Abbie Albee of Burrillville, dau. of Amos; m. by Joseph Almy, justice, May 26, 1849.

Ellsbree Williams, and Sarah Cudworth; m. by Rev. George Tyler, Jan. 27, 1846.

Emerson Ebenezer, and Elizabeth Wolcott; m. by Jonathan Sprague, justice, April, — 1733.

“ Catherine and Joel Sayles, June 23, 1813.

Enches Thomas, of Jesse, and Parley Sayles of Gideon, Feb. 14, 1820.

“ William, of Jesse, and Levina Sayles of Benjamin; m. by James Wilkinson, justice, Jan. 3, 1823.

Ennis Susan C., and Benjamin F. Holman, July 20, 1848.

Ephraim Mary, and James Comstock, July 6, 1750.

Eston Jemima, and Benjamin Pain, April 30, 1751.

“ Sarah, and Sterling Pain, July 28, 1808.

Esterbrook Susannah, and Jep Mowry, March 5, 1818.

Estis John, and Hannah Walling; m. by Stephen Sly, justice, Nov. 23, 1756.

Evans David, and Jemima Bishop; m. by John Aldrich, justice, March 27, 1755.

“ Benjamin, of David of Smithfield, and Naomi Daniels of Johnston, R. I., dau. of Barrick; m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, Jan. 21, 1787.

“ William, and Nancy Appleby; m. by Daniel Winsor, justice, Feb. 20, 1803.

“ Mary, and George Arnold, Nov. 6, 1808.

- Evans John, and Sally Mowry ; m. by Robert Harris, justice,  
Oct. 17, 1816.
- “ Edward, of Benjamin, and Dianna Colwell, of William,  
dec. ; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, March 26, 1840.
- “ Burrill, of Benjamin, and Rhoda B. Place, of James ;  
m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, May 28, 1840.
- “ Edward C. of Gloucester, and Abbie Emeline Mowry ;  
m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Jan. 4, 1844.
- “ Elizabeth A., and Horace Barnes, Feb. 9, 1845.
- Evule Mary, and Constantine Abala, Jan. 21, 1844.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Eddy Mary, of Nathaniel and Hannah,	Dec. 7, 1739.
“ Ruth, “ “	Jan. 4, 1742.
“ Stephen, “ “	May 18, 1745.
“ Daniel, “ “	Oct. 23, 1747.
“ Mary, “ “	Feb. 16, 17—.
Enckes Thomas, of Jesse and Phebe,	April 8, 1798.
“ Gideon Sayles, of Thomas and Parley,	April 4, 1820.
“ Sally, “ “	Sept. 16, 1822.
“ Wm. Sayles, of William and Levina,	Oct. 1, 1822.
“ Phebe, “ “	Nov. 4, 1824.
“ Edward Smith, “ “	Dec. 6, 1826.
“ Jeremiah Olney, “ “	June 12, 1831.
Evans Edward, of Daniel and Esther,	Nov. 27, 1710.
“ Anne, “ “	Sept. 2, 1712.
“ Esther, “ “	Dec. 17, 1714.
“ Thankful, “ “	Feb. 17, 1718.
“ David, “ “	May 16, 1721.
“ Zerviah, “ “	Nov. 17, 1725.
“ Ruth, of David and Jemima,	March 24, 1756.
“ Mehitable, “ “	May 13, 1757.
“ Lydia, “ “	May 4, 1758.
“ Sarah, “ “	Sept. 9, 1759.
“ David, “ “	May 11, 1761.
“ Benjamin, “ “	Feb. 20, 1763.



Evans Elisha, of David and Jemima,	July 11, 1765.
" Elizabeth, " "	Nov. 22, 1766.
" John, " "	Feb. 29, 1768.
" Edward, " "	May 8, 1770.
" Gideon, " "	March 4, 1772.
" Jonathan, " "	Dec. 8, 1773.
" William, " "	Sept. 5, 1775.
" David, Senior, died Oct. 6, 1800.	

(To be continued.)

## PREACHING ON A STEAMBOAT.

AN INCIDENT OF RELIGIOUS WORK OVER FIFTY YEARS AGO.

THE following description of the effect produced by an occasional discourse delivered on board a steamboat on Lake Erie is extracted from a communication addressed to the editor of the *Norwich (Conn.) Courier*, 1835, and re-printed in the *Boatman's Magazine* of 1835.

*"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that."*

About a year ago I passed on Lake Erie from Detroit to Buffalo in the steamboat Ohio. We stopped at Cleveland for passengers. Being alone and a Southerner I held little intercourse with any on board. We left Cleveland about 4 o'clock p. m. The afternoon was beautifully calm. I was much engrossed in thoughts upon the mighty achievements won by the gallant and lamented Perry, whose victory over a proud foe on those waters immortalized his name, and endeared his memory to all the Americans. Night closing in upon us, after partaking of an excellent supper, each one betook himself to his solitary pillow. The next morning presented to our view a clear sky, and there was just breeze enough to gently move the bosom of the vast lake. Our boat glided over the waters in grandeur, scattering the foam from before her proud breast, and leaving in her

flight countless fire-sparks, like so many stars winging their way to the clouds. Though, experimentally, I knew nothing of the God of Redemption, or of the salvation obtained by the Savior, yet I thought much and often on nature. It was a luxury to contemplate the magnificence of what I deemed nature's mighty works. While sitting in the afterpart of the boat, indulging in one of these reveries, it was announced in my hearing that a religious lecture would be delivered in the cabin to such as desired to hear it. This was a proposal entirely new to me. I at once hastened to the place; I found all hands assembled and an interest of no ordinary nature seemed to be felt.

We sat a moment, and no one rising, I began to look around to see if I could select the speaker, upon which a gentleman of remarkably prepossessing countenance arose to address us. He was of middle stature, with full, deep, keen blue eyes—a noble, open, forehead, strongly resembling Lord Byron's—a prominent nose of the old Roman cast, light complexion, brown hair, which by nature was adjusted into many ringlets. He stooped a little on first rising, but soon elevated his person so as to stand perfectly erect. His voice was rich in tone. There was occasionally a catch or a choke in his speech, in consequence of an affection in the throat, under which I was told he was laboring. But notwithstanding he spoke with uncommon ease. No temerity, no extra effort, not a particle of ostentation. Words fell from his lips without labor, and were uttered with great distinctness. His style was smooth, beautiful and logically correct. His gestures were occasionally rapid, but always appropriate and natural. His ideas were not lumbered up with useless words, but had just enough to make the sentiment stay where he put it. The hearer was never plagued to comprehend his meaning. It seemed to me that the speaker possessed entirely a new art in communicating his ideas with power to instruct and please at the same time. It was perspicuity and rhetoric philosophically blended, so that every sentence became forcible and remarkable for plainness.

The subject was "The New Birth," one which to me had always wore a mystery. "Ye must be born again" I had read from my childhood, and had been taught to believe, though told I must not expect to understand it. And this I had been compelled to disregard, or rather to disbelieve the doctrine. But now the matter was presented to me in a perfectly intelligible form. Not a mystery hung over it. Said the speaker: "The mind of man is out of order. God in His holy word has caused to be written down His mind concerning the moral condition of the human family. He says He made man upright—made him good, made him in His own image; but man has rebelled and made himself a sinner. That is, he has become possessed of a mind hostile to his Creator's. The Divine Being has farther

caused to be recorded his mind concerning Himself and His Son Jesus, and of man. Thus man is against God—is an alien—hates His ways, His will, and His word. Consequently God is opposed to man, who is the reverse. “Now,” said the speaker, “man’s mind must be turned to God’s. His soul must sink into the will of his Creator. He must be changed in temper, in feeling, and in the spirit of his mind. This is to be born again—to be begotten again by the spirit of truth.

“It is grace that does this work; that grace which is the result of Christ’s being crucified, in which we must have faith.” I have given the preacher’s words from memory, and, I believe, correctly. And what a moment it was to me! I began to discover the force and awful import of the doctrine. I felt its solemn truth, and must say, trembled in view of the consequences. I must be born again, I muttered to myself in my inmost soul. I must be like my God or never be happy with Him, was clearly and indelibly impressed upon my mind. I yielded to the conviction, for it was confirmed in my enlightened judgment. It was sufficient to say I entered the cabin a cold-hearted skeptic; I left it a firm believer in the reality of the Christian religion. I inquired who the speaker was, and judge of my surprise and delight when I was told he was the near kinsman of the illustrious Commodore O. H. Perry, his father’s brother’s son. It was the Rev. Gideon B. Perry, of Philadelphia.

I could then plainly discover the same calm, discerning, balanced spirit in the champion of the pulpit that marked the conduct and guided the champion of the lake which led him to victory and triumph. To the instrumentality of the Rev. Dr. Perry I am indebted for the first permanent religious impressions I ever received. I fondly trust they have resulted in the conversion of my soul to the truth as it is taught in the Scriptures.

The desire of my heart and my intentions now are to be the herald of salvation to others. To the accomplishment of this great and important object I am now devoting myself.

JAMES.

A copy of the *Boatman’s Magazine* (of Buffalo), from which this letter was taken, is now in possession of the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of the Episcopal church of Chicago, son of the late Rev. Dr. G. B. Perry, formerly of Philadelphia, the subject of the sketch.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.—In the *Newport Mercury* under date of Jan. 29, 1770, mention is made of a collection for Thos. Allen, of Prudence, whose wife and 7 out of 11 children are blind.

✓ THE STORY OF THE TABLETS.

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II.

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CONTRIBUTED BY JAMES L. SHERMAN ESQ., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

---

*From the North Burial Ground, Providence.*

In Memory of  
OBADIAH BROWN, ESQUIRE,  
Who departed this Life  
The seventeenth of June,  
MDCCLXII,  
Aged Forty-nine Years, Eight Months, and  
Four Days.  
Descended of a good Family  
He had strong natural Powers  
Guided with exquisite Judgment—  
Was honest, industrious, frugal,  
Temperate, affable, benevolent ;  
A grave Magistrate,  
A kind Husband,  
Tender Parent,  
A perfect Pattern for Masters  
And illuseful Men.  
As our country suffers when the useful die,  
Heal up the Breach by following  
their Example.

---

Sacred  
To the Memory  
of  
MRS. ABBY MASON BROWN,  
Consort of  
Mr. Nicholas Brown, Jr.,  
And Daughter of  
The  
Hon. James Brown Mason,

And Alice his Wife.  
She Died  
on the 7th November,  
1822 ;  
In the 23d year  
of Her Age.  
Her existence  
Was touchingly beautiful and brief.  
Gifted by nature  
With a versatile, inquisitive, and  
Brilliant intellect ;  
Accomplished  
By  
Education  
In those elegant acquisitions, which  
Throw rich and enticing hues over the  
Passing scenes of life ;  
Animated by genius, and cherished  
By affection  
She experienced in these  
Varied sources of happiness,  
The benignity of  
Heaven  
Brightening her vernal years  
with Joy and promise.  
In the  
midst of her hopes  
and enjoyments, sickness made  
its insidious approach, and left its blight  
upon her brow.  
She faded  
From the earth, like a pale Autumn flower  
Before the coming blast of winter ;  
Leaving for the  
Contemplation of the young, an  
Impressive instance of  
Mortality  
And  
To the heart of affection,

The memory of her virtues.

“Though many a gifted mind we meet,  
Though fairest flowers we see ;  
To live with others is far less sweet  
Than to remember thee.”

---

JAMES BROWN,

Son of

John Brown,

And Sarah His wife,

Born in Providence on the

22d day September 1761.

Died on the 12th of

December 1834.

He possessed a sound and highly  
cultivated mind, and closed a  
virtuous life in peace with all men.

---

SARAH BROWN

Relict of

John Brown,

& daughter of

Daniel Smith,

and Dorcas his wife.

Born in Providence on the

17th of May 1738

married to John Brown, on

the 27th of Nov. 1760,

died on the 27th Feb.,

1825.

---

Underneath this Stone  
are deposited the mortal  
Remains of  
JOHN BROWN,  
The enterprising  
and accomplished Merchant :  
the tried Patriot and  
wise Legislator :  
the universal Philanthropist  
and sincere Christian.  
Born January 27, 1736,  
Died September 20, 1803.

---

1800

This Monument erected as a Tribute  
of affection by

Thomas Willing Francis

Sacred

To the memory of his Brother

JOHN FRANCIS of Philadelphia,

who died in Providence

November 4th, 1796

aged 33 years 5 months

and 4 Days.

Also of

ANNE WILLING FRANCIS

and

SALLY BROWN FRANCIS

Daughters of

John Francis and Abby his wife.

ABBY FRANCIS

Daughter of

John Brown and Sarah

His wife.

Born in Providence

On the 20th of November

1766

Married John Francis

On the 1st of January

1788 :

And Died on the 5th of

March 1821.

A most vigilant and affectionate mother :  
and in every vicissitude of life a warm  
and faithful friend.

Courteous, hospitable and benevolent :  
She was distinguished by her uniform  
practice of every social virtue and the  
conscientious performance of every  
christian duty.

---

JOHN BROWN FRANCIS,

Son of

John and Abby Francis.

Born in Philadelphia,

May 31, 1791.

Died at Spring Green, Warwick,

August 9, 1864.

"The path of the just is as  
The shining light, that shineth more  
And more unto the Perfect Day."

"Mark the perfect man, and  
Behold the upright, for the end of  
That man is peace."



“Therefore be ye also ready :  
For in such an hour as ye think not,  
The Son of Man cometh.”

---

ELIZABETH FRANCIS,  
Wife of  
John Brown Francis,  
Daughter of  
Thomas and Dorothy Willing  
Francis.  
Born in Philadelphia,  
January 27, 1796.  
Died at Spring Green, Warwick,  
June 14, 1866.

“This is my commandment,  
That ye love one another, as I have  
Loved you.”

“For we believe that Jesus died and  
Rose again, even so them also which sleep  
In Jesus, will God bring with Him.”

---

ABBY FRANCIS,  
Daughter of  
John Brown Francis,  
and Annie his wife.  
Born at Spring Green,  
in Warwick, Sept. 8, 1823.

Endowed with  
rare intellectual capacity,  
unerring clearness of judgment,  
and unfailing sweetness of temper,  
as this world was spreading before her  
its most attractive prospects,

She was suddenly arrested  
by pining sickness.  
During an illness  
of more than three years,  
She illustrated in a remarkable degree  
all the graces of the Christian character,  
and died October 19, 1841,  
triumphing in the hope  
of eternal life  
through  
Jesus Christ her Saviour.

---

To the Memory of  
MRS. ANN CARTER FRANCIS,  
Wife of John Brown Francis,  
of Warwick,  
And Daughter of Nicholas & Ann Brown,  
of Providence.  
She departed this life at Spring Green  
on the 1st of May, 1828,  
Aged 33 years and 5 months,  
leaving two daughters of tender age.  
The excellence of her character was exemplified  
by her unpretending piety,  
and the powers of a strong mind  
she improved  
by much practical observation & study  
of the Scriptures.  
In life, the source of comfort to her friends  
and  
her entire resignation to the will of God,  
their only consolation in death.  
Being suddenly removed from an affectionate  
Husband,  
and all that could make life desirable,

she is most sincerely lamented by her family  
and sympathizing friends.

“Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.”

“Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.”

---

Also

JOHN,

Infant son of John B. & Ann C. Francis,  
who died at Spring Green previous to his Mother,  
on the 10th of January, 1827,  
Aged 10 months, and is buried here.

Sweet babe, reclining on its mother's breast.

---

In Memory of

NICHOLAS BROWN, Esq.

who died Nov. 27, A. D. 1791, *Ætat* 62.

He descended from respectable Ancestors,  
who were some of the first settlers in this State.  
His stature was large, his personal appearance  
manly and noble.

His genius penetrating, his memory  
tenacious, his judgment strong, his affections  
lively & warm.

He was a daily persevering & liberal patron  
of the College in the Town,  
And a member & great benefactor of the Baptist Society,  
His donations in support of learning and religion  
were generous & abundant.

His occupation was Merchandize :  
in which by industry punctuality & success,  
he accumulated a large fortune.  
He was plain & sincere in his manners, a faithful  
friend, a good neighbor & entertaining companion.

His knowledge  
of books, of men, of business, & of the world  
was great ; and of the most useful kind.

He loved his Country,  
 and had an equal esteem of liberty & good government.  
 He had deeply studied the Holy Scriptures & was convinced  
 of the great truths of revelation.  
 He was a religious observer of the Sabbath,  
 and of Public worship, and  
 trained up his Household after him.  
 He was loved of all men, especially of good men,  
 The Ministers & Disciples of Christ,  
 who always received a friendly welcome under his hospitable roof.  
 As in life he was universally esteemed,  
 So in Death he was universally lamented.  
 The conjugal affections of a mournful widow  
 and the filial piety of an orphan son and daughter  
 have erected this monument.

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#### DEPOSITION OF ANDREW WILLETT, 1699.

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CONTRIBUTED BY RAY GREENE HULING.

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When the Company of the Towne of Kingstowne, alias ; Rochester In the Narraganset, was Devided into two Companies by Maj' John Green: I was then Chosen Capt: of the Southren Company of Said Towne, p. y<sup>e</sup>: Souldires; I Marched to the house of M<sup>r</sup> John Eldred, were Maj' Green was, and Desired of him to administer the oath, to Me, that his Majesty had Comanded for without takeing Said oath, I Could not, nor, would not accept of that place: Maj' Green Made Answer, he had it not about him; I told him wee had it here; upon which I went and Brought it him; and he Did administer the Said oath to me, and the Rest of the Comissiner of officers y<sup>t</sup>: were there; But as for y<sup>e</sup> association I set my hand not to it; neither was it presented to Me p. Maj' Green to Subscrib nor any other; and that this is the trueth I have hereunto Set My hand this 26th of Sept: 1699.

ANDREW WILLETT.

NEWPORT, Sept' 26, 1699.

*Jurat Cor Me.*

BELLOMONT.

[From Mass. Archives, 2, p. 97.]

✓ A LIST OF THE BIRTHS OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN, R. I.

*From Records in Town Clerk's Office.*

CONTRIBUTED BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 56.)

E.

Earl Benjamin, of John and Sarah,	Dec. 18, 1712.
" Susannah, " "	June 25, 1715.
" Abigail, " "	Aug. 7, 1724.
" Lydia, " "	Dec. 30, 1726.
Easton Sarah, of James and Waite,	Jan. 30, 1735.
" Mary of " "	July 17, 1737.
" Mercy, " "	Aug. 24, 1740.

F.

Franklin Sarah, of John and Elizabeth,	May 5, 1756.
" Mary, " "	Oct. 29, 1758.
" Frances, " "	Jan. 11, 1761.
" William, " "	Mar. 14, 1763.
" Robert, " "	Sept 26, 1765.
Fish Jeremiah, of Jeremiah and Mary,	July 4, 1724.
" Thomas, " "	Sept. 14, 1726.
" Patience, " "	Jan. 28, 1728.
" Mary, " "	Aug. 30, 1730.
" Isabel, " "	Feb. 2, 1732.
Foredice James, of James and Mary,	June 2, 1714.
" Abigail, " "	March 14, 1717-8.

G.

Gardiner Samuel, of Ephraim and Penelope,	Jan. 16, 1719.
" Christopher, " "	June 3, 1726.
" George, of George and Susannah,	July 25, 1720.
" Hannah, " "	May 27, 1723.
" Amie, " "	Aug. 15, 1725.

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Gardiner	Anstis, of John and Mary,	March 23, 1721.
"	Hannah, " "	April 22, 1723.
"	Thomas " "	March 11, 1725.
"	Amos, " "	March 27, 1729.
"	Abigail, " "	Sept. 26, 1740.
"	William, " "	March 18, 1741-2.
"	Mary 2d, wife of above John, mother of two last children.	
"	Job, of Nathaniel and Mary,	July 23, 1723.
"	Edward, of Henry Jr. and Catherine,	Sept. 8, 1723.
"	Mary, " "	July 25, 1728.
"	Abigail, " "	March 9, 1732.
"	Henry, of William and Margaret,	Jan. 9, 1726-7.
"	Abiel, of Benjamin and Mary,	Jan. 20, 1727-8.
"	Nathaniel, of Nathaniel and Sarah,	May 18, 1735.
"	Paris, " "	July 28, 1743.
"	James, " "	May 30, 1746.
"	Sarah, of Caleb and Isabel,	April 29, 1736.
"	Dorcus, " "	March 16, 1739.
"	Nicholas, " "	Dec. 8, 1744.
"	Tabitha, " "	April 8, 1748.
"	Experience, " "	Nov. 1, 1751.
"	Christopher, of Henry and Anne,	Feb. 7, 1737.
"	George, " "	Jan. 3, 1739.
"	Jonathan, " "	Oct. 14, 1741.
"	Henry, " "	June 10, 1748.
"	James, " "	Sept. 30, 1749.
"	Desire, " "	Mar. 31, 1751.
"	Clarke, of William and Frelove,	Aug. 3, 1737.
"	Thomas " "	Mar. 7, 1738.
"	Stephen, " "	June 7, 1740.
"	Mary, " "	Feb. 13, 1744.
"	Desire, " "	Nov. 26, 1749.
"	Gideon, " "	Nov. 15, 1751.
"	William, of John and Mercy,	Aug. 1, 1743.
"	John, " "	June 17, 1745.

Gardiner	Alan, of John and Mercy,	June 3, 1748.
"	Mary, of Nathan and Catherine,	March 5, 1743.
"	Nathan, " "	May 15, 1747.
"	Sarah, " "	Dec. 29, 1751.
"	Susannah, of George Jr. and Sarah,	June 16, 1743.
"	George, " "	Mar. 18, 1745.
"	Rufus, " "	Mar. 9, 1747.
"	William, " "	Sept. 8, 1749.
"	Levi, " "	Sept. 29, 1751.
"	Mary, of Thomas and Mary,	Nov. 23, 1744.
"	Richard, " "	Feb. 3, 1745.
"	Thomas, " "	March 23, 1746.
"	Tabitha, " "	May 24, 1752.
"	Frederic, of Thomas (of John) and Martha,	Aug. 24, 1751.
"	Rowland, of George and Sarah,	Dec. 1, 1743.
"	Thankful, " "	Feb. 22, 1744-5.
"	Benoni, of Nathan and Sarah,	Nov. 5, 1753.
"	Cynthia, " "	Dec. 27, 1756.
"	Susannah, " "	Oct. 7, 1758.
"	Stephen Champlain, of Nicholas and Hannah,	Dec. 3, 1755.
"	George, of Nicholas and Hannah,	June 9, 1757.
"	Rowland, " "	March 18, 1759.
"	Hannah, " "	Oct. 7, 1763.
"	Jeffrey, " "	Nov. 12, 1765.
"	George Perry, of George and Elizabeth,	June 14, 1793.
Gavitt	Oliver, of Samuel and Ruth,	Dec. 23, 1766.
"	Daniel, " "	Oct. 20, 1768.
"	Mary, " "	Aug. 2, 1770.
"	Esther, " "	Feb. 26, 1772.
"	Elizabeth, " "	Nov. 12, 1773.
"	Samuel, " "	Nov. 10, 1775.
"	Hannah, " "	April 4, 1779.
"	John, " "	March 9, 1781.

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Gavitt Ruth, of Samuel and Ruth,	Nov. 9, 1784.
“ Arnold, “ “	Jan. 9, 1787.
“ Perry, “ “	May 19, 1789.
Gould Mary, of William and Penelope,	March 11, 1731.
“ Elizabeth, “ “	Dec. 23, 1733.
“ Waite, “ “	June 10, 1736.
“ Tabitha, “ “	July 12, 1738.

## H.

Haley Joshua, of John and Mary,	Dec. 27, 1721.
“ Martha, “ “	April 7, 1723.
“ Elizabeth, “ “	Aug. 17, 1726.
Hammond Nathaniel, of Thomas and Rebecca,	Mar. 11, 1746.
“ Mercy, “ “	Jan. 18, 1747.
Handsom Anne, of John and Mary,	Feb. 4, 1720-1.
“ Sarah, “ “	Nov. 6, 1722.
“ John, “ “	Dec. 10, 1724.
“ Abigail, “ “	Sept. 14, 1726.
Hannah Mary, of Robert and Catherine,	Feb. 1, 1713-14.
“ Sarah, “ “	Dec. 10, 1716.
“ Tabitha, “ “	Feb. 21, 1717-18.
“ George, “ “	March 26, 1719.
“ Catherine, “ “	June 2, 1721.
“ Hannah, “ “	Oct. 13, 1723.
“ Elizabeth, “ “	March 17, 1725.
“ Ruth, of Robert and Elizabeth,	April 18, 1731.
“ Desire, “ “	Feb. 11, 1732.
“ Ann, “ “	Feb. 28, 1734.
Hatch Ezekiel, of Ezekiel (of Newport) and Mary,	July 2, 1746.
Hayes Stove, (a dau.) of Moses M. and Rachel,	June 29, 1779.
Hazard, Oliver of George and Penelope,	Sept. 13, 1710.
“ Mary, of Robert, of Thomas and Sarah, of Richard Borden of Tiverton,	Feb. 23, 1716.
“ Thomas, of Robert, of Thomas and Sarah, of Richard Borden of Tiverton,	May 9, 1718.



Hazard	Thomas 2d, of Robert, of Thomas and Sarah, of Richard Borden of Tiverton, Sept. 15, 1720.
"	Jonathan, of Robert, of Thomas and Sarah, of Richard Borden of Tiverton, Aug. 17, 1726.
"	Richard, of Robert, of Thomas and Sarah, of Richard Borden of Tiverton, Dec. 31, 1730.
"	Sarah, of Robert, of Thomas and Sarah, of Richard Borden of Tiverton, June 27, 1734.
"	Mary, of Hon. George, Esq. and Sarah, July 16, 1722.
"	George, " " " June 15, 1724.
"	Abigail, " " " March 12, 1726.
"	Sarah, " " " Sept. 15, 1729.
"	Penelope, " " " May 7, 1732.
"	Carder, " " " Aug. 11, 1734.
"	Arnold, " " " May 15, 1738.
"	Robert, of Caleb and Abigail, May 1, 1723.
"	Caleb, " " Jan. 21, 1724-5.
"	Caleb, 2d, " " Sept. 22, 1726.
"	Benjamin, of George (of Thomas) and Mary, May 22, 1723.
"	Simon, of George (of Thomas) and Mary, Aug. 8, 1725.
"	Mary, of George (of Thomas) and Mary, Nov. 23, 1727.
"	George, of George (of Thomas) and Mary, April 16, 1730.
"	Susannah, of George (of Thomas) and Mary, Dec. 18, 1732.
"	Enoch, of George, (of Thomas) and Mary, Dec. 6, 1735.
"	Thomas, of George, (of Thomas) and Mary, Oct. 11, 1738.
"	Stephen, of Stephen and Mary, July 10, 1723.
"	Mary, " " Sept. 18, 1725.
"	Elizabeth, " " July 17, 1729.
"	John, " " June 26, 1731.

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Hazard	Jeremiah, of Jeffrey and Mary,	Aug. 13, 1726.
"	Thomas, of Jonathan and Abigail,	Feb. 22, 1727.
"	Susannah, " "	March 24, 1729.
"	Mary, " "	March 22, 1737-8.
"	George, " "	May 22, 1742.
"	Joseph, of Robert and Esther,	May 21, 1728.
"	Elizabeth, " "	May 31, 1730.
"	Esther, " "	Dec. 7, 1732.
"	Stephen, " "	June 13, 1736.
"	Robert, " "	June 13, 1736.
"	Penelope, of Capt. Thomas and Alice,	Feb. 11, 1730.
"	Hannah, " "	Aug. 5, 1732.
"	Sarah, " "	Jan. 23, 1734.
"	Alice, " "	Aug. 30, 1737.
"	Elizabeth, of Oliver and Elizabeth,	Sept. 13, 1737.
"	Sarah, of Samuel and Abigail,	Nov. 26, 1738.
"	Thomas, of Thomas (of Stephen) and Hannah,	Nov. 30, 1741.
"	Hannah, of Thomas (of Stephen) and Hannah,	Dec. 22, 1745.
"	Stanton, of Robert, Esq., and Esther,	June 8, 1743.
"	Martha, of Thomas and Elizabeth,	June 14, 1745.
"	Sarah, " "	Jan. 10, 1749.
"	Joseph, of William and Phebe,	Dec. 20, 1748.
"	Hannah, of Richard and Susannah,	April 14, 1753.
"	Robert, " "	April 11, 1755.
"	George, " "	Sept. 22, 1756.
"	Benjamin, " "	Dec. 26, 1757.
"	Susannah, " "	April 11, 1760.
"	Richard, " "	Nov. 14, 1761.
"	Abigail, of Dr. Robert and Elizabeth,	Aug. 29, 1753.
"	Esther, " "	July 26, 1755.
"	Elizabeth, " "	Nov. 28, 1757.
"	Sylvester Gardiner, of Dr. Robert and Elizabeth,	July 27, 1760.
"	Nancy, of Dr. Robert and Elizabeth,	April 29, 1764.

Hazard	Charles, of Dr. Robert and Elizabeth,	July 14, 1766.
"	Alice, of George and Sarah,	Nov. 15, 1754.
"	Thomas, " "	Oct. 3, 1757.
"	George, " "	April 8, 1762.
"	Thomas, 2d, " "	March 3, 1765.
"	Robert Hull, of Carder and Alice,	April 10, 1758.
"	Peter Bowers, " "	Dec. 5, 1759.
"	Robert, of Joseph and Hannah,	Jan. 31, 1762.
"	Mary, " "	May 29, 1764.
"	Mary, of Enock and Mary,	Sept. 6, 1763.
"	Sarah, " "	Aug. 13, 1768.
"	Enock, " "	Dec. 28, 1775.
"	Alice, " "	Jan. 11, 1778.
"	Benjamin of Thomas (of Benj.) and Hannah,	Nov. 4, 1784.
"	Thomas, of Thomas (of Benj.) and Hannah,	May 8, 1787.
"	James Robinson, of Jonathan N. and Mary,	Feb. 10, 1789.
"	Alice Robinson, of Jonathan and Mary,	Dec. 12, 1790.
"	Stephen, of Jonathan and Mary,	Sept. 20, 1792.
"	Jonathan Nickols, of Jonathan and Mary,	Jan. 16, 1795.
"	Sylvester Robinson, of Thomas H. and Abigail,	March 3, 1791.
Healey	Horace Dighton, of Jonathan and Sally,	Oct. 1, 1841.
Helme	Benedict, of Christopher and Mary,	March 22, 1723-4.
"	Christopher, " "	Jan. 31, 1725-6.
"	Samuel, " "	Sept. 7, 1728.
"	Mary, " "	March 9, 1732.
"	Silas, of Rouse and Sarah,	May 20, 1724.
"	Sarah, " "	May 16, 1727.
"	Jonathan, " "	Oct. 14, 1729.
"	Oliver, " "	June 17, 1731.
"	Samuel, " "	June 3, 1734.

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Helme Robert, of Nathaniel and Mary,	Aug. 12, 1739.
" Esther, of James and Esther,	July 20, 1740.
" Powell, " "	June 17, 1742.
" Rouse, " "	April 10, 1744.
" Sarah, " "	Jan. 30, 1745.
" Elizabeth, " "	Feb. 15, 1747.
" James, " "	March 12, 1749.
" Adam, " "	Nov. 29, 1752.
" Samuel, " "	Feb. 7, 1755.
" Sarah, " "	July 6, 1757.
" Gabriel, " "	Oct. 26, 1759.
" Nathaniel, " "	Dec. 24, 1761.
" Catherine, of Robert and Elizabeth,	April 25, 1764.
" Nathaniel, " "	Sept. 15, 1765.
" Mary Hannah, of Robert and Elizabeth,	April 2, 1768.
" Ann Harris, " "	June 3, 1773.
" Martha Perry, " "	Jan. 25, 1781.
" Robert Hanibal, " "	Sept. 11, 1785.
" Cyril Ray, " "	March 18, 1788.
" James, of James and Sarah,	Aug. 14, 1778.
" Adam Powell, of James and Sarah,	April 5, 1780.
" Mary, " "	Jan. 6, 1782.
" John Clarke, " "	Sept. 30, 1783.
" Esther, " "	June 28, 1785.
" Bernon, " "	March 16, 1787.
" Elizabeth, " "	May 11, 1789.
" Sarah, " "	May 8, 1791.
" Mary, " "	May 20, 1794.
" Nathaniel, " "	Sept. 16, 1796.
" Sarah Clarke, of James Jr. and Alice,	April 8, 1804.
" Mercy, " "	Aug. 28, 1805.
" James, " "	May 11, 1807.
" Jonathan Perry, " "	Jan. 13, 1809.
" Adam, " "	May 25, 1811.
" Esther, of John Clarke and Susannah,	May 28, 1805.
" Mary, " " "	Sept. 24, 1807.

Helme Anne, John Clarke and Susannah,	June 14, 1809.
Higinbottom Mary, of Charles and Mary,	March 30, 1724.
“ Charles, “ “	March 27, 1726.
“ Mary, “ “	Oct. 19, 1727.
“ Ann, “ “	Sept. 15, 1730.
Holland Henry Hooper, of Henry Hooper and Susannah, July 24, 1767.	
Holland John, of Henry Hooper and Susannah, Nov. 24, 1769.	
“ Louisa, of Stephen and Abbie,	April 20, 1852.
“ Stephen, “ “	May 14, 1855.
Holley Daniel, of Jonathan and Deborah,	Feb. 11, 1754.
“ Henry, “ “	Dec. 10, 1755.
“ George, “ “	Oct. 24, 1757.
“ William, of William and Sarah,	Dec. 28, 1767.
“ Benjamin, “ “	Oct. 10, 1769.
“ Penelope, “ “	May 21, 1771.
Holway Silence, of Benjamin and Penelope,	Aug. 11, 1722.
“ Daniel, “ “	July 14, 1726.
“ Robert Hannah, of Joseph and Catherine, April 12, 1742.	
“ Joseph, of Joseph and Catherine,	May 31, 1744.
“ Joseph, of Joseph and Abigail,	Dec. 2, 1747.
Hull Joseph, of Tristam,	Oct. 1, 1706.
“ Elizabeth, (Hull) wife of Joseph,	Aug. 23, 1715.
“ Martha, 2d, wife of Joseph,	April 5, 1722.
“ Sarah, of Joseph and Elizabeth,	Sept. 8, 1732.
“ Tristam, “ “	May 28, 1734.
“ Hannah, “ “	May 13, 1736.
“ Elizabeth, “ “	April 7, 1738.
“ Elizabeth, of Joseph and Martha,	June 20, 1741.
“ Joseph, “ “	Feb. 23, 1742.
“ Thomas, “ “	Jan. 30, 1744.
“ Benjamin, “ “	Jan. 22, 1748.
“ Thomas, “ “	Jan. 23, 1750.
“ Charles, “ “	Sept. 20, 1752.
“ Martha, “ “	Oct. 26, 1755.

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Hull Lydia, of Joseph and Martha,	Sept. 23, 1759.
" William, of William and Mary,	Oct. 7, 1737.
" James, " "	Aug. 31, 1744.
" Mary, " "	Oct. 8, 1746.
" Sylvester, " "	Oct. 18, 1757.
" Bathsheba, of Charles and Abigail,	June 13, 1738.
" Hannah, " "	June 23, 1740.
" Samuel, " "	May 20, 1742.
" Gideon, " "	March 6, 1744.
" Charles, " "	Jan. 26, 1755.
" Joseph, of Stephen and Martha,	March 22, 1739.
" Elizabeth, " "	May 15, 1741.
" Stephen, " "	Sept. 17, 1743.
" Latham, " "	Feb. 9, 1749.
" Samuel Dyre, of Stephen and Martha,	Jan. 20, 1745.
" Elias, " "	April 13, 1748.
" Sarah, " "	July 1, 1752.
" Hannah, " "	Aug. 22, 1754.

## I.

Irish Thankful, of Jedediah and Mary,	Aug. 24, 1722.
" Joseph, " "	April 20, 1724.

## K.

Keais Samuel, of William and Margeret,	Aug. 19, 1728.
" Sybil, " "	Jan. 10, 1729.
Kenyon James, of James and Ruth,	April 17, 1693.
" Elisha, of Thomas and Mary,	Oct. 26, 1716.
" Daniel, " "	June 24, 1721.
" Desire, " "	Nov. 24, 1723.
" Ellen L., of Thomas G. and Susan,	Feb. 12, 1859.

## L.

Lillibridge Champlain, of John and Amie,	Sept. 15, 1739.
" Dorcas, " "	Aug. 27, 1747.
Littlefield Samuel, of Edmund and Martha,	Sept. 28, 1747.
" Sarah, " "	June 24, 1749.

Littlefield Penelope, of Edmund and Martha,	Jan. 1, 1753.
Lunt Mary, of William and Bethany,	Oct. 10, 1781.
" Joshua, " "	Aug. 29, 1783.

M.

Mash John, of John and Mary,	July 6, 1734.
" Rowland, " "	Aug. 16, 1736.
" Mary, " "	Oct. 19, 1741.
Morey Mary, of Joseph and Sarah,	Oct. 18, 1704.
" Robert, " "	Aug. 31, 1706.
" Joseph, " "	Aug. 24, 1708.
" Benjamin, " "	May 2, 1710.
" Roger, " "	July 2, 1712.
" Martha, " "	Dec. 5, 1714.
" Sarah, " "	Aug. 31, 1717.
Mitchell Mary A., of John R. and Mercy E.,	Aug. 4, 1858.
" Martha S., " "	April 8, 1860.
Mawney Mary, wife of Elisha R. Potter,	April 25, 1779.
Mumford James, of George and Mary,	Feb. 7, 1715.
" Robinson, " "	May 1, 1718.
" Mary, " "	Nov. 27, 1721.
" Rebecca, " "	May 2, 1724.
" Jirah, of Peleg (of Peleg) and Mary,	Aug. 5, 1717.
" Peleg, " " "	July 25, 1719.
" Abigail, " " "	Nov. 28, 1721.
" Samuel, " " "	Feb. 2, 1723.
" Content, " " "	March 23, 1725.
" Sarah, " " "	Sept. —, 1728.
" Peleg, " " "	Nov. —, 1729.
" Thomas, " " "	May 30, 1733.
" Stephen, of Joseph and Hannah,	March 2, 1718.
" Phebe, of Benjamin and Anne,	Nov. 25, 1721.
" Samuel, " "	Jan. 20, 1723.
" Thomas, " "	March 7, 1724-5.
" Peter, " "	March 9, 1727-8.
" Lucy, of William and Hannah,	Jan. 29, 1725.

- Mumford William, of William and Hannah, Sept. 14, 1728.
- " Nathaniel, of William and Ann, 2d wife, Dec. 29, 1729.
- " Abigail, of William and Ann, 2d wife, Dec. 27, 1731.
- " Paul, " " " Mar. 5, 1734.
- " Sarah, " " " Mar. 26, 1737.
- " Simon Ray, " " " April 25, 1739.
- " Gideon, " " " Dec. 17, 1741.
- " Augustus, " " " July 7, 1744.
- " Waite, of Jirah and Mary, June 27, 1742.
- " Gardiner William, of Jirah and Mary, Nov. 26, 1744.
- " Jirah, " " " May 30, 1747.
- " Mary, " " " Aug. 24, 1749.
- " Mary 2d, " " " June 17, 1751.
- " Sarah, " " " May 1, 1753.
- " Hannah, " " " Jan. 18, 1755.
- " Paul, of Gardiner William and Elizabeth, Jan. 8, 1770.
- " Dorcas, of Gardiner William and Elizabeth, April 8, 1772.
- " Amie, of Gardiner William and Elizabeth, May 20, 1774.
- " Silas G., of Gardiner William and Elizabeth, March 4, 1776.
- " Oliver, of Gardiner William and Elizabeth, Jan. 12, 1778.
- " Augustus, of Gardiner William and Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1780.
- " Elizabeth, of Gardiner William and Elizabeth, Feb. 4, 1782.
- " Davis, of Gardiner William and Elizabeth, May 8, 1786.

## N.

- Nash Ann Engley, of Ruth Nash, Nov. 25, 1714.
- Nickols Esther, of John and Elizabeth, Oct. 26, 1726.



Nickols Thomas, af John and Elizabeth,	Oct. 24, 1728.
" Jean, " "	Oct. 2, 1730.
" Martha, of Andrew and Rachel,	Oct. 24, 1741.
" Eunice, " "	July 6, 1745.
Niles Ebenezer, of Ebenezer and Abigail,	Mar. 4, 1709-10.
" Catherine of Nathaniel and Mary,	Mar. 5, 1724-5.
" Catherine of Nathan and Mary,	July 18, 1729.
" Mary, " "	May 19, 1731.
" Sarah, " "	Oct. 22, 1732.
" Silas, of Silas and Hannah,	Oct. 19, 1745.
" Nathaniel of Silas and Hannah,	Feb. 17, 1747.
" Mary, " "	Aug. 16, 1750.
" Sarah, of Jeremiah and Ann,	March 31, 1743.
" Ann, " "	Sept. 12, 1744.
" Martha, " "	April 21, 1746.
" Simon of Mingo and Dinah,	Nov. 23, 1776.

(To be Continued.)

John DeWolf died in this town Oct. 12, 1841, aged 82 years. He was the last survivor save one of a numerous family of brothers, all of whom began life without patrimony or patronage, and who by their own energy and attention to business accumulated a handsome fortune. Was many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Held many offices of public trust both in his native town and of the State. Was in early life engaged actively in the War for Independence. Was among the sufferers of those imprisoned on the Jersey Prison Ship in New York Harbor. Perhaps it was his rough treatment here that gave his mind such a hatred of kingly rule and made him such an advocate and supporter of republican rule. His honesty was proverbial. His honor and integrity was never questioned. He stood high in the esteem of his fellow men.—*From Bristol Phenix, Oct. 16, 1841.*

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**THE PATRIOTS OF HOPKINTON, R. I., 1776.**


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CONTRIBUTED BY HON. EDWIN R. ALLEN, TOWN CLERK OF HOPKINTON,

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*Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register.*

DEAR SIR:—Thinking your readers would be interested in knowing who were the patriots of Hopkinton during the struggle for independence, we have thought best to send you the following list which we believe comprises the brain and the best portion of our citizens at this time, together with the document to which they had affixed their ever to be remembered names.

HOPKINTON, Sept. 19, A. D. 1776.

I the Subscriber do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I believe, The War, Resistance, and Opposition in which the United American Colonies are Engaged, against the Fleets and Armies of Great Britain, is: on the part of the said Colonies, Just: and necessary; and that I will not directly or indirectly afford assistance of any sort or kind whatever to the said Fleets and Armies during the continuance of the present war, but that I will heartily assist in the defence of the United Colonies.

Daniel Coon	Jesse Maxson	Benjamin Kenyon
Joshua Clarke	Samuel Champlain	William Tanner Jr
John Larkin	Phineus Maxson	Joseph Witter Jr
Amos Maxson	Hezekiah Babcock	Peter Kenyon
John Coon	William Coon Jun	Matthew Maxson
Thomas West	Elisha Stillman	Jonathan Coon
George Thurston	Caleb Potter	Stephen Maxson
Edward Wells	Elisha Coon	William Coon
Francis West	Joseph Maxson	William Greene
Zaccheus Reynolds Jr	Nathaniel Kenyon	William Bassett
William Thurston	Benjamin Colegrove	William Tanner
Samuel Hill	Stephen Potter	Thompson Wells
Benjamin Randall	Joshua Coon	Sylvanus Maxson
Benjamin Maxson	Ebenezer Hill	James Wells Jun
George Thurston Jun	Thomas Wells	Clarke Maxson
John Maxson	Abel Tanner	Caleb Church
Robert Burdick	John Robinson Jun	Elnathan Wells
Matthew Randall	Lawton Palmer	Zellemus Burdick
David Coon	Thos Potter Gardiner	Josiah Witter
William Witter	Eleazer Lewis	Nathan Burdick
Samuel Reynolds	John Mashall	Peter Kinyon Jun

John Cottrell	Henry Clarke	James Kinyon
Hubbard Burdick	William Meedham	John Maxson Jun
Francis Tanner	Francis Robinson	Jonathan Rogers
Moses Barber	Samuel Button Jun	Joseph Barber
Paul Burdick	Samuel Lewis	John Randall
Nathan Tanner	Barker Wells	John Satterly
Parker Burdick	Peter Wells	Ichabod Paddock
Moses Hall	John Millard	Jeffrey Champlain
Jacob Hall	Amos Langworthy	James Fry
Joseph Witter	James Braman	Cyrus Button
Rufhus Burdick	Hezekiah Carpenter	Thomas Cottrell
Abel Burdick	John Palmer	Fones Palmer
Daniel Peckham Jr	David Davis	Benjn Rathbun
Jonathan Wells Jr	Daniel Peckham Jun	Josiah Hill
William Burdick Jr	Ross Coon	Phineas Edwards
Asa Eaglestone	Stephen Crandall	Thomas Wells Jun
Jonathan West	Oliver Davis	Billings Burch
John Brown	Simeon Babcock	John Brown
Elnathan Burdick	Samuel Langworthy	Henry Wells
Amos Palmer Jun	Zebbeus Sweet	Joseph Cole Jun
Nathan Palmiter	Timothy Larkin	Amos Coon
Uriah Saunders	John Hall Jun	Hezekiah Babcock Sr
Elisha Wells	Amos Button	Izreal Stiles
Nathaniel Burdick	Bryant Cartwright Jr	Thomas Barber
Peleg Maxson	Rouse Babcock	Peleg Barber
Stephen R Burdick	Asa Miner	David Davis Jun
Bryant Cartwright	Clarke Reynolds	Elias Coon
Jesse Burdick	John Braman	Gideon Allin
Waite Burdick	Samuel Witter	Josias Lillibridge
Joshua Collins	Samuel Babcock	Joshua Wells Jr
John Vellett	Isaiah Maxson	Joseph Crandall
Joseph Thurston	Henry Foster	Elijah Crandall
William Popple	William White	Joseph Langworthy

The foregoing is a true account of those that subscribed the Test in the town of Hopkinton.

Witness :

ABEL TANNER, *Town Clerk.*

AN OLD FASHION NAME.—The Providence Gazette under date of Dec. 12, 1795, records the marriage of the following parties :

George Alexander Ceaser Augustus William Henry Soliman Obadiah Frederick Pinchbeck, and Miss Catherine Rudolph of New York.

✓ A FEW NOTES ON THE TILLINGHAST  
FAMILY.

—  
CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. E. H. L. BARKER, TIVERTON, R. I.  
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**I**N the *Newport Historical Magazine*, published January, 1881, pages 156-162, we find a very interesting paper upon "The Descendants of Pardon Tillinghast," and having in my possession some genealogical facts not printed in above mentioned paper. I send them to you believing they will interest some of your readers.

Elisha Tillinghast is mentioned as the thirteenth child of Philip Tillinghast, (said Philip was the second son of Pardon, the Baptist Elder.) Elisha is simply referred to as "born August 29, 1716. Married a Pierce, and died." He married Deliverance Pierce, by whom he had five children.

1. JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, born —; died Dec. 18, 1780, "about two o'clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning. Married Harmona —."

2. JOHN TILLINGHAST, "born in Providence, Monday the 9th of December, A. D. 1745;" died May 6th, 1810. "Married Elizabeth Thornton, of Johnston, at her home, one beautiful Sunday morning in May, 1770," the Rev. Samuel Winsor performing the ceremony. They lived happily together until separated by death, September, 1800. September 26th, Mrs. Tillinghast was stricken with yellow fever, as mentioned in your last magazine, and died after a brief illness of only three days. By this marriage the children were as follows:

1. NANCY TILLINGHAST, born March 14, 1774; died unmarried March, 1848.
2. SARAH TILLINGHAST, born Nov. 20, 1775; died —. Married John Holdoff.
3. MARTHA TILLINGHAST, born Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1778; died unmarried.

4. FANNY TILLINGHAST, "born Monday, Aug. 6, 1780;" died unmarried March, 1849.
5. AMEY TILLINGHAST, born Dec. 15, 1781; died Sept. 13, 1834. Married Hopkins Green, of Providence.
6. DANIEL PIERCE TILLINGHAST, born June 1, 1785. Lost at sea Sept. 13, 1834.
7. JOSEPH HOPKINS TILLINGHAST, born Monday, Oct. 1, 1786; died of yellow fever Aug. 22, 1800.
8. POLLY WILEY TILLINGHAST, born Sept. 20, 1788; died Sept. 17, 1800.
9. ELIZA TILLINGHAST, born Thursday, Sept. 15, 1789; died —.
10. LYDIA HARRIS TILLINGHAST, born Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1791; died Aug. 6, 1796.

The 3d child of Elisha and Deliverance Pierce, was—

SAMUEL TILLINGHAST, born —; "died at Bay of Honduras."

4. DANIEL TILLINGHAST, born —; "died in Surrenam y<sup>e</sup> seventh day of May, A. D. 1763."

5. SARAH TILLINGHAST, born April 17, 1751. Married William Holroyd.

BURNING THE POPE.—Last Saturday there were two large Ropes, &c., carried about this town in commemoration of the gunpowder plot. On one of the stages besides the Devil and Pope, was exhibited the effigies of Lord North and that old traitor T. Hutchinson, which afforded great satisfaction to all friends of liberty in this place. In the evening the images were burnt, and with them a pamphlet with these words wrote on the cover:

*"Lord Dartmouth's pamphlet in justification of Popery, sent over to the Colonies."*

This pamphlet was burnt to convince his Lordship that his patronage will by no means sanctify such villainous productions; the tendency of which the good people of America can see into as clearly as any of St. James' Cabal.—*From Newport Mercury, Nov. 7, 1774.*

**THE WILCOCKS-WORDELL MARRIAGE.**

CONTRIBUTED BY RAY GREENE HULING.

Whereas by an act said to be an Act\* of assembly held by an adjournment at new Porte Mar. 23, 1696-7 there is in Said act Inserted as ffoloweth

vizt,

Voated, That the house of Majestrate is Resolved into A committie M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Gibson assy<sup>t</sup> being impeached by Cap<sup>t</sup> Jeffery Champlin assis<sup>t</sup> for Marrying Daniell Wilcocks, and Mary Wordell of Kingstowne Contrary to the Law of this Colony said Gibson pleaded not Guilty but alsoe Confest the said parties were not published according to the Law of our Colony to his Knowledge.

The Committie haveing heard both parties and upon serious Debate Doe find y<sup>t</sup> the Mariage with Dan<sup>n</sup> Wilcocks and Mary Wordell was done Contrary to the Law of this Colony therefore Doe Declare said Mariage to be Eleagal.

We Underwritten which have sett too our names Doe Declare that we belonging to the house of Debuties the Month and year abovesaid, and Did attend the house whilst they Sat upon the Making of acts untill they arose, Doe testify and affirme there was noe such bill or vote, Read Debated nor past in said house but Since we have seene the Said act past under the Seale of the Colony as an act of y<sup>e</sup> assembly.

Newporte Sept. 26, °99.

JOHN FONES.

ANDREW WILLETT.

Jurat cor me.  
Bellmont.

\* See R. I. Col. Rec. Vol. III, p. 323.

NOTE. The above is a copy of a paper on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Boston. The original was evidently intended to throw doubt on the validity of the records of the R. I. Assembly. The Daniel Wilcocks referred to was probably he of the Shannock Purchase, and a son of Stephen of Westerly. I should be glad to learn who were the parents of Mary Wordell.

R. G. H.

**MORE TESTIMONY RELATIVE TO LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.—**

Last Thursday Major Henry Sherbourne and Capt. John Topham with one company Colonial Troops, also Capt. Brownell with Portsmouth company, marched for Boston.—*From Newport Mercury May 29, 1775.*

DEPOSITIONS PRESENTED IN THE CASE  
HOPKINS v. WARD, 1757.

CONTRIBUTED BY RAY GREENE HULING, FITCHBURG, MASS.

I. DEPOSITION OF COL. JOB ALMY.

I Job Almy of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, in the Colony of Rhode Island, &c. do testify, that at the Superior Court held at Newport in March, A. D. 1756, I brought a Writ of Review, against Joseph Scott, then high Sheriff of the County of Newport, for not levying an Execution, according to the Tenor of it, for 670 Pieces of Eight, &c. on John Bennett, who was Father-in-Law, and Gideon Corniell, who was Uncle to the said Scott, he insisting, that Bills of Credit were a lawful Tender. At which Court, the Jury gave me the Pieces of Eight agreeable to the Execution. After trying the said Case, I din'd at Mr. Jonathan Nichols's, Innholder in Newport, where were present, Stephen Hopkins, Esq', then Governor of this Colony, and President of the said Court, Wm. Richmond, Esq., another of the said Justices of said Court, and Mr. John Aplin, with some other Gentlemen. And as in Conversation, I was blaming Mr. Aplin (who was my Attorney) for not insisting on the late Act of Parliament, wherein it is expressly declar'd, that no Bills of Public Credit should be a lawful Tender for any Money Debt, the said Stephen Hopkins, with some Warmth reply'd, What have the King and Parliament to do, with making a Law or Laws to govern us by, any more than the Mohawks have? and if the Mohawks should make a Law or Laws to govern us, we were as much oblig'd to obey them, as any Law or Laws the King and Parliament could make. I was somewhat surprised to hear him express himself in such a Manner, and after a short Pause told him, I believ'd it would be difficult for him to find a man who would go Home, and tell the King and Parliament such a Story. At the same Time, the said Stephen Hopkins further said, That as our Forefathers came from Leyden, and were no Charge to England, the States of Holland had as good a Right to claim us as England had.

JOB ALMY.

NEWPORT, SS.

TIVERTON, June y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1757.

This Day appeared the above-mentioned Job Almy, and made Oath to the above Deposition, which was signed by him at the same Time.



The adverse Party living above twenty Miles from the Place of Caption, was not notify'd.

Before me: RESTCOME SANFORD, Justice A. P<sup>r</sup>.

The cost of takeing the above Evidence is 15d.

## II. DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM RICHMOND.

William Richmond, of Little Compton, in the County of Newport, and Colony of Rhode Island, &c. Esq<sup>r</sup>. on Oath, declares, That being in Company with Stephen Hopkins, Esq<sup>r</sup>, then Governor of the Colony above-mention'd and Col. Job Almy, with several other Gentlemen, at the House of Mr. Jonathan Nichols, of Newport, Innholder, he heard the said Mr. Hopkins say, That they at Home had no more Right to make Laws for us, than the Mohawks, or any other Nation.

WILM RICHMOND.

NEWPORT, ss.

LITTLE COMPTON, June 22, 1757.

This Day appear'd the above-mentioned Wm. Richmond, Esq<sup>r</sup> and made Oath to the above Deposition, which he signed at the same time,

The adverse Party living above twenty Miles from the Place of Caption, was not notify'd.

Before me,

JOSEPH WOOD, Justice of Peace.

Cost allowed £0-10-0.

## III. DEPOSITION OF JOHN TANNER.

John Tanner of Newport in the County of Newport in the Colony of Rhode Island and so forth Goldsmith on oath deposeth & saith that the Carrent price for silver in the year One Thousand Seven hundred and fifty four was three pounds four shillings pr Ounce in the year One Thousand Seven hundred & fifty five Three pounds ten shillings, in July One Thousand seven hundred & fifty six from Five pounds Ten shillings to six pounds in the year One Thousand seven hundred and fifty seven from Six pounds ten shillings to Six pounds seventeen shillings and further this Deponent saith not.

JOHN TANNER.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2d 1757.

Sworn before Jos. Sylvester Just Peace. The adverse party was not present being more than twenty miles of—.



## IV. DEPOSITION OF JONATHAN OTIS.

Jonathan Otis of Lawfull Age on oath Deposeth and Saith that he has kept an Account of the Currant price of Dolars for paper Bills this five or six year past, and that in the year fifty-five Dolars were sold Currant for three pounds fifteen and four pounds that in the year fifty-six and the last spring he the Deponent was obliged to give five pounds ten and six pounds in New hamp shire Bills and the Bills of the Old, Middle, and New Tenor of the Colony of Rhode Island, and further the Depōnent saith that for those Bills that were emitted for the Crown point Expedition in the year fifty five when Dolars were about four pounds he the Deponent Rec'd of the General Treasury in exchange for some of the said Bills at the Rate of four pounds pr Dolar as when emitted taking the Treasurys note for One third for one year without interest, and further saith not.

NEWPORT August 2nd 1757.

JONATHAN OTIS.

Sworn Before Jos Sylvester Just. Peace. The adverse party was not present living more than twenty miles of.

## V. DEPOSITION OF JAMES ANGELL.

James Angell of Providence in the County of Providence on Solomn Oath Testifieth and Sayeth that he being at William Proud's Shop in Providence Some Time in Aprill Last and the Honb<sup>l</sup> Stephen Hopkins Esq<sup>r</sup> and Mr. Samuel Currie of Providence both being at said shop began a Dispute about a pamphilit which Mr. Samuel Ward had Published against the Said Hopkins, and In the Dispute Mr Hopkins Said To Mr. Currie that he Lookt upon Mr Ward No better then a Thiefe and a Robber for he had Published falsewood against him, and that he woold have Satisfaction of Mr Ward. Mr Currie replied what you would not kill him for I heard that you Said you woold, yes Said Mr. Hopkins I think it would be no more of a Crime to Kill him then it woold be to kill a man that shoold brake my house open to Robb me for when a mans Good Name is Taken away and by such falsewoods as Mr Ward has published, and he not to Resent it he ought to be Treated As Mr Ward has Treated me. then Mr Currie asked Mr Hopkins wether it would not be murther in him to kill Mr Ward yes said Mr Hopkins it woold. but I Desire to give him this offer Either to Take a Pistle and I another and I will blow his braines out or he mine or that he shall give me satisfaction In Law, I likewise was pressant at Mr. Clarks Shop in Said providence when Mr Hopkins said much to the same purpote to Mr Elisha Brown.

JAMES ANGELL.

The Deponent was asked whether the Words above mention'd Said to be spoken by Stephen Hopkins were the same, &c in the same order they were spoken by the Sd Hopkins.

Ans'—Yes, to the best of my Remembrance.

Sworn in Providence the 23d Day of July A. D. 1757, in the action brought by Stephen Hopkins above s<sup>d</sup>—against Sam<sup>n</sup> Ward

The S<sup>d</sup> Stephen Hopkins Present

Before me.

GEO: TAYLOR, Just: Peace.

#### VI. DEPOSITION OF SAMUEL CURRIE.

Samuel Currie of Providence in the County of Providence & Colony of Rhode Island &c Gentleman on Solemn Oath do<sup>th</sup> Testify that on or about the Twenty Second Day of April last past, he the Deponent, was in Company, in Providence ab<sup>sd</sup>, with the Honb<sup>le</sup> Stephen Hopkins Esq<sup>r</sup>, at William Proud's Shop, after some Conversation, he, the s<sup>d</sup> Stephen Hopkins, said he would sue Sam<sup>n</sup> Ward, and if he could not have satisfaction in Law, he would take a Pistol & blow his Brains out; the Deponent replied & said; Sir, that is wrong, he answered No, I look upon him as a Thief or a Robber, that should come to break my house open, he has Aspersed my Character; the Deponent replied again & asked whether that would not be murder; Seeing that he would Time to reflect after the Commencement of his action, Mr. Hopkins Answered Yes. And further the Depon<sup>t</sup> Declares that he heard the s<sup>d</sup> Stephen Hopkins at y<sup>e</sup> last Election at Newport speak Words to the same Effect.

SAML CURRIE.

Sworn in Providence the 23d Day of July A. D. 1757 in an action brought by Stephen Hopkins, Esq. against Sam<sup>n</sup> Ward Esq.

The s<sup>d</sup> Stephen Hopkins Present.

Before me.

GEO: TAYLOR, Just. Peace.

The Deponent was asked whether the Words above mentioned, said to be spoken by Stephen Hopkins, are the same, and in the Same Order they were spoken by the s<sup>d</sup> Hopkins.

Ans'. Yes to the best of my Remembrance.

Sworn at the same Time.

Before me.

GEO: TAYLOR, Just. Peace.

FIRST RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN BURRILLVILLE.—The Quakers were the first to hold religious service within the limits of the town, commencing to hold service here about 1786.

---

OUR FOREFATHER'S SONG.

---

*Editor of American Historical Record :*

In a copy of "The Massachusetts Magazine" for the month of January, 1791, I find the accompanying song, which is probably the oldest of American origin. Though the poetry is of but little merit, the high antiquity of the song entitles it to preservation in the *Record*. As the magazine from which it was taken is a scarce work, I presume it is entirely unknown to a large majority of your readers.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

Camden, New Jersey.

---

*"To the Editors of the Massachusetts Magazine.*

GENTLEMEN: The following song is upwards of one hundred and sixty years old. The British are passionately attached to the remains of their ancient poetry. I wish to encourage a similar spirit in America.

Yours,

J. F."

---

New England's annoyances you that would know them,  
Pray ponder these verses which briefly doth show them.

---

OUR FOREFATHER'S SONG.

[Composed about the year 1630.]

I.

The place where we live is a wilderness wood,  
Where grass is much wanting that's fruitful and good;  
Our mountains and hills and our valleys below  
Being commonly covered with ice and with snow;  
And when the north-west wind with violence blows,  
Then every man pulls his cap over his nose;  
But if any's so hardy and will it withstand,  
He forfeits a finger, a foot or a hand.

II.

But when the spring opens, we then take the hoe,  
And make the ground ready to plant and to sow;  
Our corn being planted, and seed being sown,  
The worms destroy much before it is grown;  
And when it is growing some spoil there is made,  
By birds and by squirrels that pluck up the blade;  
And when it is come to full corn in the ear,  
It is often destroyed by racoon and by deer.

## III.

And now our garments begin to grow thin,  
 And wool is much wanted, to card and to spin;  
 If we can't get a garment to cover without,  
 Our other in garments are 'clout upon clout;  
 Our clothes we brought with us are apt to be torn,  
 They need to be clouted soon after they're worn;  
 But clouting our garments they hinder us nothing,  
 Clouts double, are warmer than single whole clothing.

## IV.

If fresh meat is wanting to fill up our dish,  
 We have carrots and pumpkins and turnips and fish;  
 And is there a mind for a delicate dish  
 We repair to the clam-banks, and *there* we catch fish.  
 Instead of pottage and puddings and custards and pies,  
 Our pumpkins and parsnips are common supplies;  
 We have pumpkins at morning and pumpkins at noon;  
 If it was not for pumpkins we should be undone.

## V.

If barley be wanting to make into malt,  
 We must be contented and think it no fault;  
 For we can make liquor to sweeten our lips,  
 Of pumpkins and parsnips and walnut tree chips.  
 Now while some are going let others be coming,  
 For while liquor's boiling it must have a scumming;  
 But I will not blame them, for birds of a feather  
 By seeking their fellows are flocking together.

## VI.

But you whom the Lord intends hither to bring,  
 Forsake not the honey for fear of the sting;  
 But bring both a quiet and contented mind,  
 And all needful blessings you surely will find.<sup>2</sup>

—*American Historical Record, February, 1874, Vol. 3, No. 26.*

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<sup>1</sup> "Clout, signifies patching."

<sup>2</sup> "The above was taken memoriter, from the lips of an old lady, at the advanced period of 92. There is visibly a break in the sense, commencing at the fifth line of the sixth verse. We conceive that four lines have been lost; and are also of opinion that the four last lines of the fifth verse, and all of the sixth belong together. Perhaps some poetical antiquarian may favor us with a correcter edition."

**JAMESTOWN RECORDS.**

May 15 1732 Voted that liberty be granted to any of the freemen of the Town to build a School house on the Artillery lot

Voted that John Hammett be paid ten pounds for his last years cost for his services as Schoolmaster

Voted that £20 be allowed towards building the school-house

May 21 1733 John Hammett as Schoolmaster is allowed £10 for his service's

Jan 15 1739-40 Voted and Ordered that John Hall shall procure bords timber shingles and nails to buld a hous on Duchisland 16 foot Long 14 foot wide and 7 foot Stud and land them on sd Duchisland and he to be paid out of the Town Treasury

Voted that John Willson and Job Howland shall overse and buld said house as soon as possible

Sept 17 1727 Quarterly meeting Voted by the major part of this meeting That if the Colony will have another ferry on ye east side of Jamestown then the Deputies of this town shall Put in a Petition in the Towns behalf for to have the benefit of the same. Apr 16 1728 ordered renewed

Oct 17 1727 Ord that John Thoms and family be warned by the Searjeant to Depart this Town within one month after the date hereof or get sufficient security to be transported by ye Constable

Ordered that if George Steward and family doath not depart this town in six weeks after ye date hereof he shall be transport by ye Constable.

Ordered that James Trotter be warned to appear at ye next Councill

20th of 1st Month 1704-5

John Alden sen being called before the Councell and questioned aboute hiss being in this Town without leave (of this

Town) and likewise why he didn't Live with his wife and provide for her as an honest man ought to doe. hee not giving a Satisfactory account the Councill thought him no fitt person to remaine in this Town, but that he ought to go live with his Wife and provide for her; Shee living at this Time as hee sais at Kings Towne. Did warn him to depart out of this Town within one weeks time or seven dais from the Date of this meeting

### RHODE ISLAND PARTNERS IN THE SUSQUEHANNAH PURCHASE.

Among the six hundred men who for £2000 on the 11th day of July, 1754, purchased of the chiefs of the Five Nations the large tract on the Susquehannah where Wyoming now is, were the following from Rhode Island:

Jabez Bowen Esq	Michael Dorrance
Jonathan Randale Esq	Elnathan Walker
Rob Randale Esq	Amos Stafford Jr
Jonathan Nicolls	Simeon Draper
Robert Hazzard	Thomas Mattison
Benjamin Bowen	Daniel Lawrence
Francis Colgrove	Amos Stafford
Martin Howard	Samuel Drown
Philip Wilkinson	John Bucklin
Daniel Ayrault	Thomas Burt
George Dorrance	Jonathan Moray
Samuel Dorrance	Charles Harris
William Sheldon	John Reynolds
Eliakim Walker	John Reynolds Jr
Richard Chamton	Jonathan Reynolds
Beriah Brown	Benjamin Sheffield

Jonathan Hamilton.

—From the *Poetry and History of Wyoming*, by William L. Stone. Page 387.

[ANNO DOMINI 1691.\*]

\* These lines, the rude effusions of the Puritan muse, were penned by John Saffin of Bristol, in praise of his deceased father-in-law, Rev. Samuel Lee, the scholarly Congregational divine.

E. B. C.

---

A MEMORIALL

Of the Deplorable death of that most Excellent Super-Eminent and Profound Divine the Rv<sup>d</sup> Mr. Samuel Lee, who Expired some few days After he was taken Prisoner by the French, as he was going to England in Capt. Jno. Froy's ship, and carried into France on or about the of Anno 1691.

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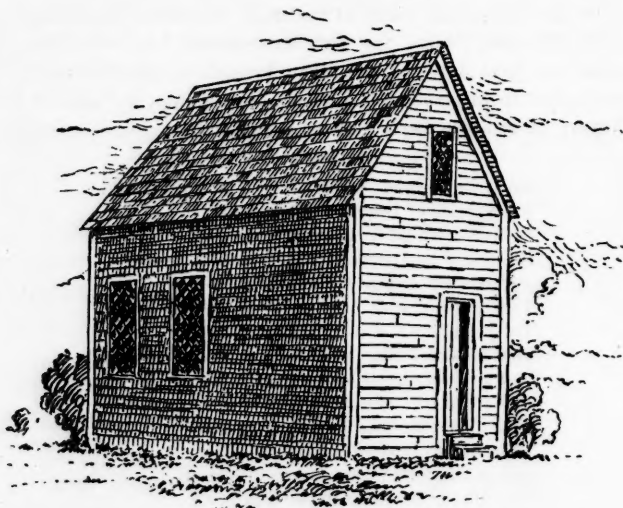
Great Lee is gone! whose copious pregnant Braine  
A Magazine of Learning did containe:  
So Universall his Trancendant parts,  
He seem'd to Appropriate the liberall Arts  
And sciences so profound so Innate to him  
That scarcely in an Age, one could out doe him  
The languages t' him so familiar were  
That he with Scaligor or Cicero might compare  
So Florid was his stile, so full of sence  
So fraught with Rhetorick, and with Eloquence  
With all accomplishments of every sort  
That famous Oratours of him fell short:  
And in the Sacred Text was so Profound  
That He the Hereticks did all Confound  
And like the great Apostle highly prise  
Did Search into the Deepest Misteries  
And studied hard the Darkest Prophecies  
Such was his worth, such was his true desert  
That all the Universe hath lost a Part  
Yea the whole world in him, lost such a Treasure  
Which none can estimate by weight or measure,  
Then cease my Muse, time may A POET Raise  
Born under better stars to sing his Praise.

## EPITAPH.

Here Samuel that famous Prophet lyes  
Who was Profoundly Learned grave and wise  
Samuel our Reverend Seer surnamed Lee  
Alas! in Gallia inter'd is Hee  
More Learning Rare both Humane and Divine  
United in his heaven-born soul did shine

Elustriously in splendour then in them  
Like Ignorant Fools who did his worth contem.  
Lament then may the Race of all Mankind  
Even all that priz'd his parts yet left behind  
Especial in those places where he shin'd.

---



**ROGER WILLIAMS MEETING HOUSE, SALEM  
MASS.**

---

This historic place needs no further description, as the story is already familiar to every Rhode Islander. In this building Williams preached those sermons that resulted in his banishment in the year 1635, and the settlement of Rhode Island in May, 1636. We only add that the Essex Historical Society has built over it another building to save it from the weather, and every means of safety are taken to preserve it for future generations.

We are indebted to Mrs. Isabella W. Colburn for the pencil sketch from which the above was copied.



# VISION CASEY.

NOT THE LAKE ERIE HERO'S GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER.

*To the Editor of the Inter-Ocean :*

CHICAGO, July 7.—In regard to an account in your issue of the 20th ult. as to "the great-granddaughter of Commodore Oliver Perry" being adopted into Colonel L. F. Casey's family at Centralia, Ill., etc., the story appeared so novel and surprising to me as of the Perry family identified with that of the well-known naval officer named, I wrote the Colonel as follows :

"CHICAGO, ILL., June 22, 1885.

COLONEL L. F. CASEY, Centralia, Ill.

Dear Sir: In *The Inter-Ocean* of last Saturday I notice a special correspondence to that paper under head-lines of 'Singular Incident in the Life of the Granddaughter of Commodore Perry,' etc., calling her 'Vision Casey, a girl of eight summers,' etc., that her father was the grandson of that renowned character in the history of our independence as a nation—the man who in 1813, on board the good ship *Lawrence*, wrote to General Harrison, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours,' closing with the assertion: 'I have given you the facts as related by Colonel Casey himself, and they cannot be questioned,' after speaking of the young Miss 'as the great-granddaughter of Commodore Oliver Perry, etc.' May I now as a relative of the officer in question, ask you for the full name of said Vision's father, the alleged 'grandson of Commodore Oliver Perry,' as designated in the article dated 'Centralia, Ill., June 19th,' and appearing in *The Inter-Ocean* next day as described. Expecting to hear from you at an early date, I am yours truly,

HENRY G. PERRY."

In response to which, as of equal interest, doubtless, to those who read the printed account, the following under date of July 1, was received :

"CENTRALIA, ILL., July 1, 1885.

To the REV. H. G. PERRY, Chicago.

Dear Sir: I have not answered your letter to me of June 22, mainly for the reason that I was trying to get facts so that I could correctly answer your inquiries. The question you ask is

for the full name of Vision's father, and I have been diligently searching and inquiring among those who were acquainted with Mr. Perry to try and get his full name.

"The best information I can get is that he was called 'Commodore,' and those that I have talked to on the subject think that Commodore was his Christian name. They knew him by no other. They further say (what I had often heard before) that he claimed to be a relative, they think a direct descendant, of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. Two years ago this day we took the little girl, and that day he was at my residence, and I saw him once or twice shortly afterwards. I saw him on the street, and he promised to call at my office, but failed to do so, and I have not seen him since. My information was, and is, that he left here to go somewhere north of this, but where I have not been able to learn. I heard a rumor sometime afterward that he was dead, but never could trace it to any reliable source. I did not ask nor did he tell me his full name. I only knew him as Mr. Perry. The facts stated in the slip you sent me of my wife being impressed with the child's face, and how we came to take her to raise, are substantially true, and that he was understood by his acquaintances to be a relative of O. H. Perry, and perhaps a direct descendant and a grandson, is also true. I have inquiries on foot by which I think in a short time I will be able to learn his full name, and perhaps something of his father's name. As Christopher Raymond Perry, the father of O. H. and Matthew Calbraith Perry, a brother of O. H.; and O. H. himself, were all naval officers, and I believe each a commodore—this Perry could hardly, if he descended from that family, fail to be the descendant of a commodore. This child we have is named Mary Eliza Perry, as her father gave it to me, and was aged eight years the 5th of May last.

Respectfully yours,

L. F. CASEY.

This correspondence, of course, upon such point in print explains itself. It not only seems wrong for such stories to pass undenied, but justly a *living kinsman's duty so far as possible to keep the family record that remains clear and true*. No granddaughter nor "great-granddaughter of Commodore Oliver Perry" (or daughter of any "grandson" of his), consequently, to my knowledge and belief, or so far as I can learn of such lineage, is with other than relatives, kindred of the family, or at their respective residences.

HENRY G. PERRY.

79 North Oakley Avenue, Chicago.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

**CORRECTION.** In the hurry of the proof reading the following errors have crept into the text of the Smithfield record: Elijah Cook, son of Elijah and Joanna, born Jan. 16, 1750; not Jan. 16, 1754. See page 104. Philetus Henry Cook, of Sylvanus S. and Nolby R., born Mar. 9, 1838; not Mar. 9, 1739. See page 104.

**THE HALL FAMILY OF RHODE ISLAND.**—Mr. Herbert A. W. Hall, No. 18 Potter Avenue, Providence, R. I., has been for some time engaged in compiling material for a history of the Hall family of Rhode Island, and he earnestly invites all those belonging to or in any way connected with the family (who have not already done so) to furnish him with such items of interest either of family register, town record, wills, deeds, occupation, &c., as they take pleasure in collecting for this interesting branch of family history.

**A FAVOR REQUESTED.**—Our patrons who have not already done so, will do us a great favor by remitting to us the price of their subscriptions to the present volume. We need the money most urgently. The Register cannot live nor no other historical work for that matter, unless the Patron and Editor work and help each other. The Register feels that it has done its part and still stands pledged to continue so doing. Therefore if our patrons will aid us in this way, or in getting new names for us, we shall be greatly obliged to them. We need all the aid we get and more in order to keep the Register up to its present high standard. We have several interesting articles ready for publication and shall print as fast as our means will allow.

We take this opportunity to speak of Mr. Austin in connection with his great work, "The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island." Mr. Austin has worked on this matter in a way to convince us that he means business. We have no doubt that more will be found after Mr. Austin publishes,

that could and should have been added in its place, but if it does not get into its appropriate place, the reader may feel sure it never came under his eagle eye. It is a work that has been honestly written and for a purpose. It has great value of its own. It will become any library and it merits a rich patronage from the people of our State. We are aware that there are a great many book buyers that have been often cheated in a subscription work, and have vowed never to subscribe for another. We have nearly come to that place ourselves, yet we hold a reservation; we want a guarantee of honesty. In this every man can rely in dealing with Mr. Austin. A subscription will do him far more good than a sale will afterwards, and no one will lose anything by subscribing. Mr. Austin will never compel a man to take his work if it is not satisfactory to his patrons. The Register has seen enough of Mr. Austin and of his work to feel safe in making these remarks and we wish the readers to know that we are to have a work that can be relied on to be what it claims to be—a record of the founders of Rhode Island.

In Mr. Rider's book-notes of June 6, 1885, is a critical essay upon the last volume of the Rhode Island Historical Society's publication. It is refreshing to find one man who has the courage to show these martinets on the classic hill that they are not near so severe to themselves as they are towards one whom they foolishly conceive their inferior, yet often far their superior in what may justly be termed solid historical inquiry and in its publication.

In his notes of July 18, 1885, Mr. Rider gives special attention to Mr. Bartlett's Bibliography of Rhode Island. This work was written and the proof read to suit Mr. Bartlett, not the people or scholars of the State. Mr. Bartlett made this work for his own especial use and study, and of course no one else has any right to its use. We consider it a very neat thing for the author's use but entirely worthless for us. We never could see why the author put that work together save on the reasons above given.

Mr. Rider is a sharp critic, and the Register stands by him in demanding that there be less careless publishing of our State annals hereafter. It is the purpose of the Register to get things exact, but when wrong stands ever ready to correct. It therefore comes out squarely for Mr. Rider and joins him in the demand that a reprint be printed as it is as far as possible, and that a Bibliography of our State be written in a fair and impartial manner, and in a spirit of historical inquiry.

The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island is completed, and comprises the record of *four hundred and sixty-five* families. The author will endeavor to make arrangements for printing immediately. Additional subscribers should send their names at once to

J. O. AUSTIN, P. O. Box 81,  
Providence, R. I.

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#### HISTORICAL NOTES.

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On the 5th of November being the Powder Plot, in the morning there appeared on a stage fixed on the axletree of a coach the effigies of Lord North and Gov. Hutchinson with the Devil and Pope. North had in his left hand the Quebec Bill, and the Devil a cannister of tea, spitting fire at North, and after being exposed to view the whole day through the principal streets, they were burnt with seventy-five (75) barrels of tar.—*Extract from a letter from Charleston, S. C., in Newport Mercury, June 23, 1775.*

---

NEWPORT, 4th Oct., 1790.

SIR:—From inclination as well as advice of friends, I shall be a Candidate for the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States, to which should I have the honor of being appointed my Constituents may depend that my services will be honestly and faithfully performed.

Should I be so happy as to be favoured with your interest, which I earnestly request, I shall not only esteem it a favour but the highest honour that can be conferred on him who is with Sentiments of Esteem and Regard,

Your most Obed't H'ble Serv't,

JOHN MALBONE.

To William Peckham, Esq.

The Bible once belonging to George Wightman of North Kingstown, now in possession of Horace H. Wightman, Haverhill, Mass., has the following memorandum:

George Wightman in 1715 age 83 yrs born June 1632

1 Elizabeth b July 26 16—

2 Aylle b Dec 9 16—

3 Daniel b Jan 2 1665

4 Sarah b Feb 25 1671

5 George b Jan 8 1673

6 John b Apr 16 1674

7 Samuel b Jan 9 16—

8 Valentine b Apr 16 1681

Will proved Feb 12 1722

STONE SPLITTING.—Joseph Babcock got out mill stones. He had got out a stone that proved too hard to break in the ordinary way. Mr. Cyrus French told him that in Massachusetts where he came from they broke stones with iron wedges, and gave him the idea which Mr. Babcock put into execution with success. This is the first case of stone splitting by this method in South Kingstown that has come to our knowledge.

A tornado passed over the towns of Johnston, Cranston and southwesterly part of Providence, thence across the river Seekonk and on towards Taunton river, unroofing buildings and doing damage generally, Aug. 30, 1888.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 15, 1784.

Major William Allen, of this town, who has served with reputation as an officer in the Rhode Island battalion in the army of the United States, through the whole of the late War, arrived last week from head quarters, bringing with him the standard of the Regiment to be lodged with his Excellency the Governor. This battalion having served with distinguished honour and reputation ever since the commencement of hostilities in 1775, and having repeatedly received the public thanks of their illustrious General for their good conduct in various points of danger, particularly at Red Bank and Springfield, was, pursuant to General Orders, finally and totally disbanded the 25th of December last. As a mark of affection for this Regiment, General Washington ordered, that no detachment should be made from it, altho' a considerable number of troops are and will be continued in the field till the peace establishment takes place.

---

(KINGSTOWN) March 15, 1696.

Voted That ye Berths of Children Borne in this towne shall be Entred upon Register in the Clerks Office then Every freemans child may hereafter Claim Birth Right in the place of his or hers name and know the time of their Births and age at any time hereafter.

Voted That all marriages solemnized in this Towne and Entered upon the towne Register Likewise That all Burialls within this towne Be Likewise Entred upon Register as afore-said.

R. G. H.

---

FISHERMEN'S RIGHTS.—The right to the shore for the purpose of fishing and clamming was distinctly bought up in the great purchase (so called) in the Narragansett Country in 1659, the Indians not selling the shore of the Pettesquamcutt or Narrow river.



Mr. R. Porter of Providence, has established a line of telegraphic stations between Boston and that city, by which intelligence may be communicated from one place to the other, in clear weather, in less than two minutes. Mr. P. is about to extend the line to New York, which when put in operation will enable him to communicate any intelligence from New York to Boston and receive an answer in twenty-five minutes.—*From Bristol Gazette and Companion, Jan. 14, 1837.*

---

Some of our citizens have suggested the propriety of celebrating the 2d centennial anniversary of the settlement of this town. This will be perfectly proper when the proper time comes. This town was settled in September, 1680, and the 2d centennial anniversary of course will not occur for almost half a century as may be found by an examination of our records.—*From Bristol Gazette and Companion, July 8, 1837.*

---

**SITE OF THE DAVIS HOUSE.**—On June 14, 1712, Joshua Davis Bought of John Greene, his wife Deborah, and mother Ann, a tract of land near "Mill River" in Kingstown. We suppose this to have been the beginning of the present prosperous village of Davisville. The purchaser owned one hundred and three acres on the opposite side of the river in the town of East Greenwich, and his dwelling house was a few rods east of the present residence of Mrs. Mumford D. Tillinghast in "Frenchtown," where a depression in the hillside marks the site.

R. G. H.

---

**THE ONLY TURNPIKE.**—The only turnpike ever built in Rhode Island that ever touched the South County, was the Providence and London which passed through Exeter, Richmond and Hopkinton.





XUM

THE  
**Rhode Island Historical Magazine,**  
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

BY THE  
**Newport Historical Publishing Company,**  
NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE, R. I.

TERMS - - - - - \$2.00 per year, in advance.

The Rhode Island Historical Magazine is devoted to the History, Biography and Genealogy of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It will succeed the Newport Historical Magazine and contain not less than 80 pages.

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323 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.

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